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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. 11. NO. 267. BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connectin at Aden with	Tons.
Nov.				
14th "	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec. "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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P. & O. S. N. CO., BOMBAY.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	1st Nov.	13th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	17th Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6265	14th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

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Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materia from first sources—

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	422	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	483	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,184, Mon., 9th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

DWARKA 1,695, Thurs., 12th Nov., 9 a.m. ‡C. M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 13th November *Direct

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Behrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS", 3,750 tons, about 15th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay,

9th November 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Olympia.	5124	J. L. Henderson	18th Nov. 1914
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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Agents, Bombay.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

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THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor to survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

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P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

BRITISH *v/s* GERMAN PIANOFORTES.

Since the outbreak of war there has been some excitement among pianoforte manufacturers regarding the adoption of an offensive policy to capture the piano trade which Germany has held in rivalry so consistently for several decades. The Guildhall School of Music, London, it is reported, has expelled all German-made pianos from use in that institution, but we are not informed whether the many pianos so thrown out were actual purchases or whether they were tolerated as advertisements at the expense of the German manufacturers. If they were purchased pianos, it would be impossible not to commend the patriotism of the School authorities, but we doubt if every partriotic Britisher in India, or elsewhere, for the matter of that, is prepared to follow suit and throw his German Piano, which has cost him valuable money, on the scrap heap and substitute it by a fresh purchase of a British-made pianoforte. This is exactly our position in India at the present moment with regard to the stock we hold of

BLUTHNER PIANOS,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
RICHD. LIPP PIANOS,
STEINWEG PIANOS.

The public all over the world having shown a decided preference for German pianos during the last half century, we found it necessary in estimation of this universal choice, to focus our attention to the importation of pianos which were most readily marketable. So far therefore from assisting British traders it would be a hardship if public opinion debarred traders from disposing of pianos imported before the war began. The object of patriotism is no doubt to do everything possible to hurt the enemy, even to pushing a war trade, but which can only be carried out by methods that do not injure ourselves. It is impossible to import German pianos now for many reasons even if there was a desire to do so. Any announcement that we may make, therefore, to the effect that we will stop importing pianos of German origin, will not be due to choice. No more German pianos will be available for many years to come, as that distress, which will have been caused by the diversion of capital and experienced labour, must follow the change from war to peace, making any quick recovery of prosperity for Germany almost impossible, more especially as all her trade ports are now blockaded for exports of her Industries (if any one still continues), and for imports of her necessities. The public in making a purchase of a piano may do so with a clear conscience and in the full knowledge that the price paid will not go to benefit the enemy as the pianos we offer were purchased by us from manufacturers in good faith during time of peace. We beg to draw the attention however of musicians having a preference for the British-made Piano that we are Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,

LONDON.

Whose reputation stands out

"ALONE, ALONE, ALL ALL ALONE'

Amongst British manufacturers of all British-made pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	19,250,000

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Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
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Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE,

MARINE, PROFITS

AND

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

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Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

CONNAUGHT MOTOR-CYCLE, 2 3/4 H. P. 1914. Two stroke. Douglas and Triumphs in stock. Repairs a speciality. THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR CO., Rampart Row, Fort Bombay. 4359

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only.
4241

WANTED—LADY DOCTOR with qualifications not below L. M. & S., or L. R. C. P. & S., and good knowledge of Gujarati.

Salary Rs. 150-25-200 with free quarters or house allowance. Private practice allowed subject to State Rules.

Apply with testimonials to—

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
[illegible] Porbandar, Kathiawar.

WANTED.—A 2ND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. One with experience of Pumping Plant preferred. Post permanent, if work found satisfactory. Apply stating qualifications and lowest salary wanted, to

THE DEWAN,
CAMBAY.

Cambay, Nov. 5th 1914. 4367

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. —WANTED, for temporary employment on the E. B. S. Railway, Ferry Service, a STEAMER COMMANDER. Age not to exceed 50 years. Must be in possession of a first class Master's Certificate for Inland Steam Navigation. Pay Rs. 250 and free quarters. Applications should be sent to THE TRAFFIC MANAGER, accompanied by true copies of certificates and testimonials. 3057

WANTED—Young energetic qualified veterinary assistants for this Department. The general conditions of employment are as follows: On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of, Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating veterinary assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable senior veterinary assistants and receive, Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Apply to—

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Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
3047 United Provinces, Lucknow.

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Applications with copies of testimonials and service records will be received up to the 20th December, 1914, and should be addressed to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT, to the Inspector-General of Police, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. 3046

WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand 'SCOTT" MOTOR-CYCLE solo or combination. Send full particulars to Box No. 994 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4343

WANTED—European Band Master for Band of 16th Rajputs.

Terms on application to BAND PRESIDENT, 16th Rajputs, Fort William. 3052

REQUIRED the services of a LADY-MASSEUSE. Apply to Box No. 996 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.' 4348

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

SHROFF or CASHIER wanted to finance a dairy. Capital required 3,000 to 4,000 State salary and interest. Apply to Box No. 1,001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4362.

WANTED temporarily, a Professor of English for the Holkar College, Indore, C. I. One with the knowledge of History preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3042

WANTED—ENGINEER to work GINNING FACTORY 40 H.P. Fielding Oil Engine, 12 Gins at Bhensa in Nizams Territory; see Konda Luchhiram C/o MORARJI GOCULDAS SHOP, Morarji Market, before 10 a.m., sharp. 4358

WANTED Rs. 8,000 SECURITY (by a Parsi) on the mortgage of his landed valuable property situated in the native town outside the Fort. Interest at 7½ per cent. Apply to box No. 552 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 3086

WANTED an INSURANCE CLERK having experience of Fire Insurance biz. with good correspondence knowledge. Pay according to qualification. Please state previous experience and the salary required to Box No. 1,002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4364.

WANTED a trained FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Burhanpur Branch Dispensary, salary Rs. 50, plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, plus Rs. 5 house rent p. m.

Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Khandwa, C. P. 3050

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.—Nursing Department. Wanted four Staff Nurses fully qualified with Midwifery certificate commencing salary Rs. 50 per mensem; also six Probationer Nurses. Apply personally with copies of Diploma and testimonials to MISS H. DEAKIN Matron and lady Superintendent. 4341

WANTED MANAGERS, SALESMEN and CANVASSERS for L. C. SMITH & BROS., TYPEWRITERS. High salaries and liberal commission according to qualifications. Only men with previous experience in the typewriter line, need apply to the EXCHANGE TRADING COMPANY, The Mall, Lahore. 4340

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 4 H.P. J.E.S. MOTOR-CYCLETTE 1914½ model. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 995 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4343

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

COMBRIDGE'S WAR MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE, specially drawn by C. Beadon Banks, is the clearest and most complete map of the WHOLE WAR AREA obtainable. Nearly 3,000 positions named, railways in red, political boundaries fully coloured. Five or six maps of different "theatres" are unnecessary if you have Combridge's Map to refer to. Price Re. 1. A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., 357 Hornby Road, Bombay. 4358

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

ROOM TO LET suitable for bachelor with board with English family from 1st. December. Apply to No. 5, 3rd. floor MAHAMADI MAHAL. (Central Entrance.) 4366.

TO BE LET.—Ground, first and second floor of a Bungalow situate on Warden Road as a whole or separately. Apply DAMODAR RAMJEE, 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4301

TO LET—Flat or single rooms with or without stables from next month. Batliboi Bldg. Cirrus Avenue behind Byculla Club Road. 4328

TO BE LET.—For Hindus only. A well-lighted, well-ventilated flat. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHAY behind Wilson College, Chowpatty. 4342

AVAILABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE with English family at Colaba. Large light and airy room for two. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 1,003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4365.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED ROOM with E L. & F. situated at Apollo Bunder, good for a married couple or Bachelor, Terms Moderate, Apply immediately to Box 1004 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4369

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following stores for twelve months, commencing from the first day of January, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen:—

Cocoanut oil, best	About 5 to 10	Cwts.
Castor oil	,, 250 to 300	Tons.
Bulk oil Kerosene	,, 60 to 80,000	Galls.
Kerosene oil 150 deg.	,, 300 to 400	Cases.
Axle oil	,, 30 to 40	Tons.
Engine oil (Heavy)	,, 10 to 15	Tons.
H. E Q. Oil for high speed bearings	About 1 to 2	Tons.
Loco, Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make)	About 1 to 2	Tons.
F.F.F. Cylinder Oil (of Standard Oil Co.'s make)	About 1 to 2	Tons.
Lamp Cotton (Long sizing No. 1 Best	About 30 to 40	Tons.
Waste Cotton	About 5 to 10	Tons.
Coal Tar	,, 1 to 1½	Tons.
Pitch	,, 1 to 2	Tons.
Tallow Russian	,, 2 to 3	Tons.
Navy Cylinder oil	,, 3 to 5	Tons.

To be delivered free at Singareni Collieries Station, N. G. S. Railway.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakages and other preventable causes.

Empty Oil Casks will not be returned.

Each item to be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such, with samples will be received by the Colliery Manager, at his Office, Singareni Collieries up to 4 p.m. of the 30th November, 1914.

Form of Tender can be had on application at this office.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Colliery Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE COLLIERY MANAGER,
Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., Ltd.
Singareni Collieries (Deccan).
Office of the Colliery Manager,
Singareni Collieries,
2nd November, 1914. 3049

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1914, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1914, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated 6th day of November, 1914.

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

4368

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of (1) Revenue Stores and (2) Stationery for the official year 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1916.

Separate Tender Forms for each group with details may be obtained from THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER at the General Offices of the Company, Kidderpore, on payment of Rs. 1-8 per copy.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Stores" or "Tender for the supply of Stationery," and sealed and addressed to THE AGENT, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kidderpore Calcutta, in envelopes provided by the Company. (Any Tenders delivered at the Town Booking Office in Esplanade Mansion will not be considered).

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at his office, Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore, at noon on 1st December, 1914. Any Tender received after this time will not be accepted.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made on or about the 1st week in February, 1915, or earlier if possible.

Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore. 3052

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has arranged to purchase, House No. 63, belonging to MR. N. PEREIRA, situated at Old Kantwady, Bandra.

All persons having any claims or rights affecting the said house are required to send in their claims to the undersigned within one week from this date.

D. M. CARDOZ,
Widow and Administrator,
of late Dr. Cardoz.

Bandra, 9th November 1914.
4363

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.22	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,, Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,, Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,, Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,, Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
28.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
11.23	,, Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,, Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,, Am Cantonment †	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
0.30	Arr. Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	18 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SURAT.

In the matter of the INDIAN BOBBIN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., in liquidation under the Indian Companies' Act No. VII of 1913.

Mis Application No. 70 of 1914.

PITAMBER PANAJI .....Applicant.

IS hereby given that under orders passed by the District Judge, Surat, on 6th November, 1914, the mill premises of the Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (now in liquidation) with all its machinery situate at Varachha Road, Surat will be sold by public auction at 12 noon on the 5th December 1914, in accordance with conditions of sale approved by the District Judge.

The conditions of sale will be read at the time of the auction sale.

The Company's premises and machinery will be open for inspection by the intending purchasers between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., from the 23rd November 1914, Surat, Nanpura Road.

7th November 1914.

(Sd.) C. M. GANDHI,
Official Liquidator.

The Indian Bobbin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 o'clock noon of the 20th November, 1914, for the construction of the following railways:—

1. Motipura Tankhala Railway. Length 27.15 miles and estimated cost Rs.7,14,260.
2. Samlaya Timba Extension. Length 33.24 miles and estimated cost Rs. 5,33,704.
3. Masor Road Jambusar Extension. Length 7.22 miles and estimated cost Rs. 54,253.
4. Wagrod Kakosi Extension. Length, 10 miles and estimated cost Rs. 1,08,199.

Full particulars, plans and conditions etc., for the works can be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day.

Form of tender, conditions, specification and schedule of works can be obtained for each Railway on payment of Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

Engineer-in-Chief,
For Railways and Communications.
Baroda, 2nd November, 1914. 4313

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undernoted estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavargatti Forest Depot. M. & S. M. Railway on the 7th December, 1914, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., on every day except Sundays and Holidays:—

Teak in the Square Cubic feet	1,50,000
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc.	50,000
Teak Poles	500
Swan scantlings, planks battens &c. cft.	6,000
Sissum	40,000

A. G. EDIE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office Kanara, N.D.,
Camp Belgaum.
Dated, 10th October, 1914.
4299.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 10/-, (Rs. ten only), per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1914, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th November 1914, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 31st October 1914, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 31st October, to 7th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay 23rd October 1914. 4231

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF LAND AT POISAR, NEAR B. B. & C. I. RY. BORIVLI STATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 756 of 1914.

BHAIDAS THAKOREDAS ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

DEVIDAS VANDRAWANDAS, Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1914, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Special Commissioner appointed herein on the premises at Poisar Tarf Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thana on the 25th day of November, 1914, in one lot at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon unless the same have been sold previous thereto by private contract. Before the date of Auction the Special Commissioner will be lead to receive and consider any private offers for the said properties as he has power to sell the same by private contract with the consent of the parties to the suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Poisar Sasti Zilla Thana Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thana and bearing following numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Fald No.		Acres & Gunthats	Taxes.
75	4	0	0	14	0-13-0
75	1	0	0	13½	0- 9-0
75	0	0	2	1	4- 0-0
75	3	4	0	7	0- 1-0
4	0	2	0	1	0- 1-0
22	0	27	0	20	0- 4-0
8	7	0	0	3½	0- 6-0
9	2	0	1	1	5- 8-0
9	1-4-6	½	0	3½	0- 4-7
8	2	0	0	19½	2- 4-0
15	1	0	0	3	0- 0-6
15	2	0	0	10½	1- 4-0
17	4	0	0	7	1- 5-0
8	9-13	0	1	35	7- 6-0

The above piece consists of two plots one of which is bounded as follows:—On the East by the lane of Byramji Jijibhoy, on the West by the land of Sinor Nicot Patel, on the North by the Garden of Pascal Anant Barell and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello and the second piece is bounded on the East by the land of Sinor Doming Patell, on the West by the land of Doming Afdool Moornel, on the North by the land of Miya Fakir of Bombay, and on the South by the land of Patel Zoozia Mary Rebello.

(Sd.) K. F. SEERVAI,
Special Commissioner.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF GROUND OIL CAKE "GHANI" MADE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th current, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co, Auctioneers, will, under instruction from the Agents, Saraswati Oil Mills and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Bros., sell by Public Auction in the compound of the said Mills at Mazagaon, Belvedier Road, Ground Oil Cake "Ghani" made, weight 156¾ tons and 10 maunds.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

WANTED BY THE POLICE.

3000 Ft. ANOTHER GRAND STAR FILM.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266..

THE LATES AR SCENES.

Saturday and Sunday Prize. Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 nd 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

DANCE.

Under the distinguished Patronage and presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.
The Royal Belgium and Allied Countries' Consuls.
and under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Bombay Branch of the EX-SOLDIERS SOCIETY OF INDIA AND BURMA,
Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1914.
at 9-30 p.m. S. T.
IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.

By kind permission of Col. J. W. Bonner, V. D. and officers, the full string band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers conducted by Mr. B. Mitchell will be in attendance.

Tickets Rs. 3. One Gent. and Lady.
Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

May be had from any member or the following.

G. A. NEWBY,
Bazargate Police Station;
G. THOMPSON,
Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;
W. J. PRYKE,
Asst. Station Master,
Victoria Terminus.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant in aid of

The Bombay Branch of the IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND

will take place in the

TOWN HALL

on Saturday 5th December, 1914.
at 9-30 p.m.
under the patronage of

THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY
AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT, R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

J. F. PENNOCK, } Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
F. M. SPENCER, }
KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. 1271 No.

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-REEL DRAMA,

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Adapted from the famous play of the same name taken from Ouida's well known Novel.

A Soul-stirring and Heart-Moving Representation.

SUPERBLY STAGED. ADMIRABLY ACTED.

Through out the subject is marked by excellent acting and the action does not bag for an instant, holding the attention from the opening scenes until the last.

HEART OF THE FOREST
A Stirring Story of Indian Loyalty.

ANIMATED CARTOONS
New Series.
Come & See Funny Frank's Freak Photos.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

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BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai.
Amritsar	Seremban ((F.M.S.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent, per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong.	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Churchgate Street.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay, Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (377) Hornby Road, BOMBAY

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye an its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES MALARIA AND OTHER FEVERS,

Sold all over India.

PROPRIETORS:

MADON, SONS & CO

Chemists and Druggists,

(The Original Madon's Co.),

16-18, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving necta has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the triumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.

NUCOLINE.

Vegetable Butter-Ghee!

Nucoline is cheaper and purer than Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit Manufacturers and thousands of families

Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to be pure and wholesome.

PRICE Rs. 3-8-0 FOR A 7-Lb Tin.

Sole Agents—BAHMUKAND RAY & CO.

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents-Shroff Bros. Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very moderate scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The disturbance affecting the north-west is very feeble and has so far given no rain of importance. Rainfall ceased in Bombay but increased somewhat in the south peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein and Cochin, two inches; Madura, Cuddalore and Kodaikanal, one; Madras, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall along north-west frontier.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Rainfall has occurred in the south Peninsula, north Punjab, and surrounding hills with a fey falls in the country around Neemuch. The chief falls were:—Khusab, Jodhpur and Neemuch half an inch, Cochin one inch, Madras three quarters, Nellore three inches.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th November 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur but in defect at Bikaner. Minimum temperature is in excess; maximum temperature is also above normal at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiwar. Minimum temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Minimum temperature is in moderate to considerable excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north Arabian Sea has disappeared. Weather however, is slightly unsettled off the Sind and west Kathiawar coasts Conditions are becoming disturbed also in the north west India. Rainfall has ceased in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan but has been nearly general in south-east Madras and south Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Madras coast, fairly general over the rest of south-east Madras and in Malabar. Isolated showers are possible in Kathiawar and the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Do. (6th)	77.7	61.5	78	..	0.73	0.65
Bushire	78.9	65.4	73	..	0.73	0.67
Jask	82.0	72.4	84	0.21	0.21	0.21
Muskat	..	..	67	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	89.8	75.9	..	..	1.52	1.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.8	62.8	62	..	0.04	0.04
Rawalpindi	72.6	50.4	86	..	1.06	1.06
Lahore	83.3	56.4	91	..	0.34	0.34
Hissar	87.5	58.0	63	..	0.00	..
Ambala	83.7	54.1	76	..	0.06	—0.14
Delhi	83.2	63.4	61	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.1	61.6	55	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpur	87.3	58.4	69	..	0.00	—0.13
Jhansi	90.6	63.0	46	..	0.00	—0.04
Cawnpore	86.8	60.5	60	..	0.00	—0.25
Allahabad	88.1	58.5	48	..	0	—0.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	91.1	62.8	63	..	0.07	0.07
Karachi	98.7	73.2	49	..	0.01	—0.04
Ajmer	..	61.0	52	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipore	90.4	66.1	66	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah	91.6	68.6	41	0	0	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	76 0	68	0	0	0.00
Dwarka	93.7	77.7	85	0.09	0.09	0.09
Veraval	85.8	76 0	81	0	0	0.00
Rajkot	92.2	72.8	82	0	0	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	75.4	86	0	0	0.00
Surat	89.4	74.1	82	0	0	—0.02
Ahmedabad	93.4	75.6	67	0	0	0.00
Deesa	96.0	70.4	65	0	0	0.00
Neemuch	88.9	68 0	45	..	..	..
Indore	87.9	71.1	64	..	..	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.1	65.8	76	..	..	—0.14
Sangor	89.4	65.2	36	..	..	—0.06
Hoshangabad	88.1	71.6	64	..	..	—0.09
Khandwa	88.9	74.3	45	..	..	—0.12
Akola	90.8	70.7	65	..	..	—0.15
Amraoti	87.7	72.8	62	..	0.01	—0.15
Nagpur	89.1	71.5	74	..	..	—0.36
Chanda	88.3	62.8	61	..	..	—0.35
Raipur	89.7	70.6	67	..	..	—0.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	79.0	82	..	0.18	—0.07
Ratnagiri	90.9	73.1	60	..	0.01	—0.27
Mormugao	86 8	76.7	85	..	0.20	—0.25
Karwar	87.9	76.0	82	..	2.65	1.57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	76.8	68.8	87	0.04	1.78	1.62
Ahmednagar	82.1	64.9	75	..	1.43	1.36
Poona	82.6	65.9	81	..	0.18	—0.17
Sholapur	84.0	67.9	70	..	1.80	1.24
Bijapur	83.8	67.7	81	..	2.36	1.96
Belgaum	81.1	66.5	93	..	0.65	—0.25
Aurangabad	80	66.7	77	..	0.38	0.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.7	66.8	61	..	0.02	—0.28
Hyderabad	85.8	68 0	81	..	0	—0.66
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.6	76.9	82	..	1.85	0.70
Calicut	88.0	77.2	94	0.01	2.14	0.19
Cochin	87.0	75.7	87	2.18	5.13	0 66
Colombo	87.2	78.2	93	0.65	1.61	—1.47
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	72.2	77	..	0.66	—2.
Nellore	89.2	70.3	91	..	1.88	6.
Bellary	86.0	73.5	83	0.22	2.49	.2
Cuddapah	86.6	76.3	95	0.84	10.54	—19
Madras	80.3	67.7	89	..	1.10	—0.52
Bangalore	86.2	72.0	85	0.23	0.52	—0.26
Coimbatore	86.4	74.2	91	0.56	1.02	0.09
Trichinopoly	87.9	74.6	93	0.40	2.48	2.02
Negapatam						

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 6th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.843 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.814 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.0
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 "
Minimum do. do.	76.8 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 222,347; Rajkot Branch, per Mr. Masurekar:—Mrs Vaiji Manomed Jivabhai, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 14; Woen of Palitana State, per Mrs. Strong:—Mother of the Chief of Vala, Rs. 125; Rani Saheb of Kumar Shri Ghambirsinji, Rs. 50; Widow of Kumar Shri Akheraji, Rs. 20; Bai Moghiba of Kanpur, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 54; per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad, 5th instalment:—Proceeds Coronation Cinematograph performance, Rs. 323; Mrs. Dhanmal S. Dubash, Rs. 300; Mrs. Gulbai D. D. Barna, Rs. 101; Mrs. Prabhavati S. Velinkar, Rs. 75; Mrs. J. B. M. Panalal, Rs. 51; Mrs. Karamsey Damaji, Rs. 51; Mrs. Singarni, Rs. 25; Mr. D. A. Panalal, Rs. 25; Parsi gentleman from Surat. Rs. 25; Mrs. I. N. Parashram, Rs. 20; Mrs. Kavasji Choi, Rs. 15; Mrs. D. K. Kateli, Rs. 10; Ladies, Officers and people of Sachin State (2nd instalment), Rs. 177; Wanderers Welcome Lodge, No. 89, I.O.G.T. Rs. 84; A Zarthosti Lady, Rs. 15; Ratnagiri District Talukas, Rs. 49; Nawab of Savanur (3rd instalment), Rs. 200; T. J. P. Rs. 25; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon:—Officers and people of Jamnagar State, Rs. 641; Mr. J. L. Panday, per Mrs Emmanuel, Rs. 20; per Mrs. Fern:—Women of Devla Village, Rs. 64; Women of Nada Village, Rs. 52; West Khandesh Branch, per Khan Bahadur Kadri:—Shahada Taluka, Rs. 2,000 Taloda Taluka Rs. 1,006; Caxton Works Staff Rs. 100.—Total Rs. 228,064.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi: Rs. 1,000 worth of comforts for the benefit of the Belgian refugees in England. Mrs. Anandji Nanji: two Thermos Flasks. Mr. M. G. Doongersbi, per Mrs. Setalvad: 25 towels, 3 pieces shirting etc. Sind Ladies, per J. E. Martin Esq., I.C.S.,: Cloth for Bandages. Alibag Branch: pillowcases, shoes, handkerchiefs, clothes, books etc. Ratnagiri Branch: Betel nuts, copra, grains etc. Thana Branch: Clothes, shoes & magazines; Kolhapur Branch: Bandages, sandbags etc. Sholapur Branch: 4 cases shirts, socks, cigarettes etc. Poona Branch: 8 cases pillows, blankets, vests etc; Little Phyllis: Shoes and stockings; Mrs. Pigott: Flannel dressing gowns and shirts; Mrs. Patell: 6 pyjamas coats; per Mrs. Cocks, Jodhpur: cradle and clothes; Mrs. O'Brien, Kolhapur: Red Cross bags, shirts, nightingales etc. Miss McIntyre: 40 yards drill etc; Mr. D. G. Sukhadwala's Trustees: Clothes, resais etc; A Friend: Mufflers & Books; cup covers; per Mrs. Bell, Ajmer: Muffler; G. I. P. Railway: 7 tin-lined packing cases; Anon: Feeding Bottle; Mr. Karsandas Gopal: 5 pieces drill; Clothes, Boots and Shoes: Mrs. Moollan, Thana; Mrs. Judd, A Parsee Lady, Cathedral Girls High School, A Friend, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. D. E. Kothawala, Broach; Ahmedabad Branch, Mrs. Mody, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Mirame, Mrs. Avery, Miss Banajee, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Claude Hill, Mrs. E. J. Kelly, Nemo., Mrs. Smith; Books and Magazines: Mr. W. W. Clifford, Karwar; Mr. N. E. Sethna, Mrs. Kelly, E.F.K., Arthur Library, Castle Rock.

J. A. D McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

FRENCH RED CROSS.

The French Consul has sent by the French Mail to H. E. Mons. Delcasse; Minister for Foreign Affairs, the amount of the third list of subscriptions in favour of the French Red Cross. The Grand total of the fund now readers Rs. 55,000, Among the recent subscribers are:—

H. E. Lady Willingdon, president, and Committee, Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 3,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir States, Rs. 5,000; Western India Turf Club, Poona, Rs. 7,500; The Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, CIE, Rs. 7,000; H. H. the Maharani of Kapurthala, Rs. 500; Cercle Litteraire:—H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala (Patron), Rs. 600; Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart. (Patron), Rs. 100; J. N. Metaxa, Manager and Messrs. Ralli Borthers Rs. 550; Sir D. J. Tata, Rs. 50; Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Rs. 50; Framji Bomanji Jeejibhoy, Rs. 50; Lieut. Colonel K. R. Kirtikar I.M.S., Rs. 50.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th November 1914, was 3 .065 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer raeding given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Nil	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Nil
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	7	m 1 32	27 7	7	m 7 22	20 4
		1 7a	25 1		7 0a	16 7
Sun.	8	m 2 9	27 1	8	m 7 59	20 10
		1 45a	24 7		7 33a	17 3
M.	9	m 2 52	26 6	9	m 8 49	21 3
		2 33a	24 (		8 15a	18 1
Tu.	10	m 3 45	26 0	10	m 10 2	21 3
		3 33a	23 7		9 19a	19 0
W.	11	m 4 49	25 9	11	m 11 51	20 9
		4 40a	24 4		10 49a	19 8
Th.	12	m 5 55	25 10	12	m 0 58a	19 8
		5 49a	24 4			
F.	13	m 6 57	26 1	13	m 0 26	19 9
		7 5la	25 7		1 41a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
7 (Saturday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
8 (Sunday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
9 (Monday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
10 (Tuesday)	6h 43m.	6h. 2m.
11 (Wednesday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
12 (Thursday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
13 (Friday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov 8d 5h. 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 8m a.m New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.9m p.m. first quarter 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

A notification in the Burma Gazette is issued stating the abandonment of the Sittang-Kyaikto canal as a navigation way owing to the erosion of the Sittang river in certain parts which is not preventible except at a prohibitive cost. The traffic in the canal will cease from February 1st next.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

BATCH OF COMMISSIONS FOR N. C. O'S.

Saturday's "Gazette of India" announces a long list of promotions from the ranks in the Army in India:—

The following warrant and non-commissioned officers are promoted to be second lieutenants:—*21st Lancers*,—Corporal E. J. Murphy from 6th Dragoons.

Northumberland Fusiliers:—Sergeant Major George Cooper.

Royal Fusiliers:—Sergeant Samuel Winslade, Kings Liverpool regiment.

King's Liverpool Regiment:—Sergeant George Waller Holland from 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; Sergeant John Collins from 1st Battalion West Riding; Corporal C. E. Kent from 2nd Battalion North Staffords; Lance Corporal T. H. Parkin from 13th Hussars; Lance Corporal H. Richardson from 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry; Corporal C. E. Elford from 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Corporal A. R. Street from 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Lance Corporal James Cunnington from 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

Prince of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment:—Sergeant H. E. Bourne from 1st Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers; Sergeant V. J. Barby from 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Corporal W. Birham from 2nd Battalion, North Staffords; Corporal F. Mceeovern from 1st Battalion West Riding.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment:—Sergeant W. G. Baker from 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment; Corporal C. Wheeler from 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Corporal C. Rowland from 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers; Corporal H. S. Sampson from 2nd Battalion North Staffords. Lance Corporal A. J. Hazell from 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Royal Sussex Regiment:—Sergeant W. Guthrie from 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers; Corporal J. E. Calver from 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Lance Corporal A. Price from 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment:—Quarter Master Sergeant W. G. Mitchell from 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment.

South Lancashire Regiment:—Sergeant Major L. Duffy, Quartermaster Sergeant Albert Earle, Colour Sergeant A. Pearce, from 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; Corporals Leslie, Horsley, and Curry from 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment:—Colour Sergeant C. Crosley from 1st Battalion South Lancashire.

Royal West Kent Regiment:—Quartermaster Sergeant W. E. Jenkins, from 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

North Staffordshire Regiment:—Lance Corporal B. D. Cox from 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Indian Army Reserves.

The following gentlemen are appointed in the Indian Army reserves:—(Cavalry) L. L. Porter to be Captain; Messrs. F. S. O'Donnell, Forster, C.I.E., Mesuriers, E. P. C. Collin to be second-lieutenants. (Infantry) Messrs. F. G. Lestrange Grant, J. C. Levett Yeats, C. A. Keatinge to be second-lieutenants.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Hannay, I.C.S., appointed temporarily as additional Judge, High Court, Madras, till the appointment is made permanent as successor to Sir John Wallis. Major Abbott I.M.S., permanently posted to Punjab.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. A. M. Nelson, Church of Scotland, posted to Delhi and Revd. R. G. Jamieson temporarily to Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Undermentioned Assistant Engineers recently appointed by the Secretary of State are posted as follows:—Messrs. C. F. Randall and J. Tate, Madras; Mr. R. B. Clegg, Bombay; Messrs. N. T. Calder and C. E. Fieldseno, Bengal; Messrs. Bidhu Bhusan Rai, W. S. Cooper, J. F. Kinnen. F. H. Hutchinson, United Provinces; Messrs. J. H. Johnson, R. S. S. Treanor, W. S. Tinsley, W. M. R. Montague, H. E. Qarrick, Punjab; Mr. Moung Aye Moung, Burma; Mr. G. Stevenson, Bihar and Orissa; Messrs. Ratan Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar, C. H. Bradbury, F. C. Gage, Central Provinces; A. A. Barnard, Assam.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant.-Col. S. G. Knox is placed on special duty in Persian Gulf. Lt.-Col. J. F. Whyte is posted additional divisional and sessions judge, Peshawar, on return from leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. S. C. Tomins is posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, Mr. G. H. B. Fell I.C.S., is appointed Deputy Secretary, Army Department.

The Victoria League will shortly publish a pamphlet by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, entitled "Why India is Heart and Soul With Us." This should prove a valuable addition to the series which Sir Edward Cook has inaugurated.

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Mayne's Criminal Law of India 1914	18	0	0
" Hindu Law and Usage 1914	20	0	0
Lyon and Waddell's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914	20	0	0
Ghosh on Mortgage Vol II 1914 ..	10	0	0
Gour's Transfer of Property Vol I 1914	10	0	0
Woodroff's Injunction 1914	12	0	0
Sohoni's Code of Criminal Procedure 1914	17	0	0
Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's Law of Crimes 1914	10	0	0
Phillips and Trevelyan's Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
Paruck's Indian Succession Act 1913	5	0	

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Burghard's System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914	63	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914	6	6	0
Hare's Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914	14	10	0
Latham and English: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912	63	0	0
Cabot's Physical Diagnosis, 1913 ..	12	3	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by White and Jelliffe 2 Vols. 1913	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery by Bennett. 1914	31	8	0
Guiteras' Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912	37	8	0
Thomson's Clinical Medicine 1914..	17	0	0
Da Costa's Modern Surgery 1914 ..	20	4	0
Stedman's Medical Dictionary 1913.	15	12	0
Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15	8	0
The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by Shaw and La Fetra 1912	78	12	0

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

London, Nov. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 23 plus 5-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian buying
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 %
since 8th August 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st 3
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st .. 3¼
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 5¼
„ „ „ „ 6 „ .. 5½
Interest day to day loans 7½
„ 7 day Market loans 7⅝
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £697,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 5th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the follow results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	69,474,000	7,601,000 Inc.
Public Deposits .	16,451,000	8,543,000 Dec.
Other do. .	140,293,000	13,556,000 Inc.
Govt. Securities .	17,204,000	2,223,000 Dec.
Other Securities	104,905,000	37,000 Inc.
Notes & Gold ..	52,394,000	7,184,000 „

THE BANK RESERVE is 33 % of the Liabilities.

On the 15th October, the Bank of England gave notice:—

The sum of £200,000 part of the amount set aside on account of the Secretary of State for India Gold Standard Reserve, has been released."

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1914.

On the 14th October, the Bank of England reported that "£500,000 was set aside on account H. M. Treasury Currency Note Redemption Account."

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 5th.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 7 3-16
Silver Commercial Bars 49⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, 5th Nov.

On and after to-morrow Friday and until further notice the Cotton Market will be open during the usual business hours for restricted trading in futures. For *May-June American* and *January Egyptian* trading will not be permitted below a minimum price to be fixed from time to time by the Directors. All buying orders for *May-June American* and *January Egyptian* may be executed, but sales in liquidation of old business are permissable. Contracts will be subject to the same regulations regarding settlements as contracts hitherto arranged through the ballot. All regulations previously in force with regard to the sale of new cotton are now withdrawn until further notice. The minimum trading price will be 4.25 for American and 6.95 for Egyptian.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6 000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Spec.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	Nil.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm	
Mid. American	4.64
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.00
New York 11 a.m.	

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
East Indian spots unchanged.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May.-June closing quiet 4.34

Cotton Imports 9433 May-June; first four quotations:—

4.40
4.45
4.40
4.39

Liverpool, Nov. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . ..	6,000
„ „ Imports	17,359
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Dull	
Mid. American	4.64
Egyptian F. G.F.	7.00
New York 11 a.m.	

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)
May.-June quotations 4.39
New Orleans 10 a.m. 4.3⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

Tone 'Cloths' unsettled fair sales.
Tone "Yarns", firmer moderate buying.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Actua. Export	6,000
„ Forwarded	60,000
„ Imports..	35 000
„ Stock	724,000

"INDIAN INK".

Published in aid of the

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

SHORT STORIES by Sir George Younghusband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren. "Subaltern" and other well known writers.

POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W.' R.C. Bannerjee and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett, Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.

REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR o pictures by prominent Indian artists.

Price Re. 1 (one). Book orders at once.

Calcutta: Messrs, THACKER SPINK & Co.

Bombay: Messrs, THACKER & Co.

An attractive and most readable present for Christmas.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 7th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,190,000
Total Sales	55,000
East Indian Sales	3,700
Total Speculation.....	1,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	300
East Indian Stock	66,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,200
East Indian Actual Export.....	500
East Indian Sp culation.....	500
American Afloat.....	190,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	227,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 5th Nov.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. 48–6 plus 3d
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. 43–9 plus 3d
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. 43-9plus 3d.
South Australian unchanged 48–6 unchgd.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 48—plus 1s
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44 plus 1s 3d.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivery per ton) £6–5 plus 2s 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £54¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 15–6 plus2s6d

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.&F. Calcutta afloat 22–9ungd.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber December 2–7½ plus ½
Ceylon Rubber 2–5¾ plus 1¼d

London, Nov. 6th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 49plus6d
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Dec.-Jan. 45 plus 1s 3d
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. 45 plus 1s 3d
South Australian unchanged 48–6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 48–6 plus 6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44–9 plus 9d
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) 6–6–3 plus 1s 3d Hull.

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay spot 26

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers 2–7¾plus ¼d
Ceylon Rubber 2–6 plus ¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 4th November

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Importer.*
4 bundles rupees	9,000	Bahrein	Sundry importers.
3 boxes gold	1,92,000	London	National Bk
3 „ „	1,57,500	„	Supdt.P.&O.
84 bars silver	1,50,000	„	National Bk.
4 packages sovs	45,900		
gold coins	945	Jeddah	A.A.Rahim
and rupees	2,000		
336 dollars	504	Gashan	S. Shalalam
2 boxes gold	97,065	London	Chartered Bk

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and there is little doing either way.

Quotations:—

BANK'S SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	3 27/32
D D. mail	1	3¾
T T. forward. Dec.	1	3⅞
BANK'S BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¼
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	147	

BULLION.

The latest quotation through Reuter received for spot bar silver in London is 23. The Local Market is again easier, with ready bars offered more freely, and rates have declined to 72—12.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 26	2	0	
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) 72	12	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 5th Nov. 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	43*	47,520
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	70	82,820

*Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The following private cables are to hand:—

Weld & Co.—(1) "May June opened to-day 4.40—4.45. Later went to 4.37 and closed 4.34. Egyptian 7.04.'

Weld & Co.—(2) "Every open purchase and every open sale now subject to the tax of eight pounds per hundred bales.'

A forecast of the American crop, made by the Department of Agriculture, estimates the outturn at 15,300,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This does not include linters. In last season's crop the linters were 631,000 bales. The above forecast therefore points to a crop of a about sixteen million bales.

The reopening of the Liverpool Market for liquidation of previous outstandings (transferred to May June) and for buying only of May June at not less than 4.25, resulted in sharp fluctuations the first day. The rate for May June opened at 4.40, advanced to 4.45, and subsequently gradually declined, closing at 4.34. Further fluctuations are probable, but the Market cannot go below the present fixed rate of 4.25. Quotations for May June will now be received daily.

The Local Market opened steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 183½. Fine Khamgaon Akola January was quoted Rs. 155, and fully good Bengal Rs. 127. There was little doing during the early part o fthe day and prices remained steady. At Colaba, owing to rumours in the bazaar, the rate for good Broach dropped to Rs. 178, but at the close the tone of the Market is quiet but steady and prices have recovered about Rs. 2 of the drop.

Ready cotton is steadier with a moderate demand by shippers and Mills.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 180	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 170	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 167	„
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 162	„
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 159	„
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 155	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 152	„
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 139	„
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 129	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 130	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 128	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 126	Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 122	Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone firm.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-2-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-4-0 R.T.
Linseed: Tone firm.
Fe quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.
Rapseed:—Tone steady.
Fe quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11-6 B.T.
Castorseed:—Tone firm.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-14-0 R.T.
We quote:—
Mowraseed:—Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0
Tilseed:—Tone steady but inactive.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 39-8-0
White Khandeish Ready ..... Rs. 40-0-0
Cottonseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 2-14-0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.	
Cotton	Nil.	
Wheat	3,641	Cwts
Linseed	235	„
Rape, Rai etc	Nil.	„
Gingelyseed	339	„
Poppyseed.....	Nil.	„
Groundnuts.....	84	„
Castorseed	896	„
Rice	1,417	„
Myrabolams	225	„
Cottonseed	66	„
Mowraseed	Nil.	„
Grain	2,090	„
Jowar.....	243	„
Maize	34	„
Barley	Nil.	„

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

24-14-849-13—Duph F and D Dolatram Kundunmal a firm v. Javerchand Dalichand Surajmal & Co.

35-14-1137-14—Tyabji & Co. Tulsidas Mohunji Karani v Bai Poribai, Bick M R & Co.

33-14-931-13—Sen B & Co. Aishabai widow v Chandulal Khushalji a firm Dikshit & P.

36-14—In Re G & Wd's Act VIII of 1890 & Re Tyaballi Abdulalli a minor—Wadia G & Co. Tyabally Abdulally v Adamji Rajbhoy Patel & Ez.

37-14-703-13—Daphtary F & D Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr v Turner Hoare & Co. a firm Crawford B & Co. for Postponment.
O. S.

38-14-744-14—Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Bavri v Mokerbai widow and ors Shroff D & D.

40-14-344-13—Bhimji & Co. Kanji Hirji v. Narotum Anandji Mans H M & Co. Suit for hearing and final disposal.
O. S.

939-14—Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy, v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors, Payne & Co., Craigie B & C.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

61-13-1016-12—Mans H M & Co. Narrotam Anandji v. Jamnadas Vithaldas Madh K & C.

3-14-1201-12—1276-12—Chitnis M & K Manaji Kaverji Raje Shirke, v Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil Khanderao L Mehta

29-14—184-14—J. A. Vallis Damodhar Balwant Joshi v. The Central Bank of India L and anr. Ardeshar H D & Co. S. C. Ct.

31-14-731/27983-12—Madhi K & Co. Poonja Jairam v Hirji Mulji and anr Daph F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

1114-14—Rustomji & G Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Bai Foolibai and anr.
Reference (in Court).

L A Ref. 4-06—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v Lady Mankorbai widow Sm B Co. Daph F & D.
For further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

917-11—Madh K & C The Advocate-General of Bombay v Puravaha widow and anr Unwalla P & P.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

1009-14—Payne & Co. Pallanji Edulji & Son a firm v Babaji Dossabhoy Patel Shroff D & D.
Matrimonial Suit.

859-14—Patell & Ez. Deborati Easther Somake v. Barock Joseph Henraj Somake.

Commercial Causes.

883-14—Craigic B & C The Textile Manfg. Co. Ld., & anr v. Turner Morrison & Co Ld Little & Co.

895-14—Little & Co. The Indian Cotton Co. Ld. v. The Motar Union Insurance Co. Lt. Edg. G W & Co.

Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D & L. Kuppa Dolla & Co a firm v. Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi H M & R.

304-14—Mehta D & L Kuppa Dolla & Co. a firm v. Parvatibai Widow & anr. Malvi Part Head 5-10-14.

385-14—Bhai K & G Kasturbai widow v. Rambai widow Tyab D & Co.

182-14—Ed. G W & Co Bhaichand Kallianchand v. Abdul Latiff Haji Somar & ors. Tyabji D & Co. Moti & D. Daph. F & D.

823-13—Matubhai J & M Alimahomed Fakermahomed & ors. v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff & ors. Sm. B. & Co.

337-14—Nadershaw & D Haji Gulam Hoosein Haji Moosa v. Haji Ebrahim Tyb. & anr. Rajh N & Co.

348-14—Khandirao L & M Ramchandra Kondaji Kadus Kaz v. Laxmibai widow & anr. Smetham B & Co.

276-13—Tyabji D & Co. Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v. Vithaldas Jaikissundas & Co. a firm Madh. K & Ch.

354-14—Jehangir S M & H Hemaji Vajechand a firm v. Bhava Rupaji and anr. Jam. R & D.

18-13—Jam R & D Khealdas Ramdas a firm v. Lala Dukhbhanjanlal.

627-14—Ard. H D & Co Champsey Ghalla and anr. v. Dwarkadas Laloobhoy & anr. Sunderdas & Co.

710-14—Ard H D & Co Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Heptoola Esoofalli & ors.

686-13—Matu J & M Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele v. Narayen Kashinath Sm. B & Co Rajh N & Co.

667-14—Matu J & M Govind Tukaram Shivalkai v. Vithal Ramji Arekar & anr. Dastur & Co Mirza M & M.

363-13—Daph F & D Vithaldas Kaleanji Kapadia v. Kaleandas Gopaldas & anr. Motichand & D Manecklal & Co.

601-14—Surajmal & Co. B. N. Lang v. Premji Vallabhdas & ors. Ard. H D & Co Mirza M & M Madh K & Ch.

313-14—Edjelow G W & Co. Messrs Garlic & Co. a firm Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co a firm Little & Co.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7th.

Aviemoor	Williams	Calcutta	Oct. 26
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi	Nov. 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7th

Dumbea	Antram	Marseilles
Salsette	A. F. Vine	Aden

Nov. 8,

Appledore	Jones	Calcutta
Japan	Paulsen	Calcutta via Colombo
Colaba	J. W Ross	Calcutta
Quilca	G. J. Goes	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Saturday:

S.S. Ares	F. Haon	Abadan
S.S. Haliotis	Bakker	Abadan

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

Steamer Queen Maud for Middlesborough

S. S. Dumbea:—The steamer Dumbea, 3,511 tons, Captain Autram, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,070 tons, Captain Bakker, will sail to-day for Abadan with ballast.

S. S. Salsette:—The P & O Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Appledore:—The steamer Appledore, 2,478 tons, Captain Jones, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Japan:—The steamer Japan, 3,262 tons, Captain C. A. Paulson, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Colaba:—The B I S N Company's stemer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. W. Ross, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Quiloa:—The steamer Quiloa, 4,941 tons, Captain G. J. Goes, sailed on Sunday for Rangoon with ballast.

S. S. Ares:—The steamer Ares, 3511 tons, Captain F. Haon, will sail to-day for Abadan with ballast.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta which port she left on October 26, with coal.

S. S. Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she left on November 5, with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, November 9th.

P. DOCK

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Arastos	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Leslie	Branton	J. Finlay & Co.
Gracchus	Bawman	M. M. & Co
J-tunga	Lawis	T. M. & Co
Shinchi Maru	Sourchawa	N. Y. K.
Vindra	Arneson	Volkart Bros

V. DOCK.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Banca	King	P. & O. Co
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co
Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co
Hidalgo	Harbord	J. Finlay & Co
Kirin Maru	Nakamo	N. Y. K.
Lindenfels	Nickle	Dock Manager
Movvada	Farquaharson	M. M. & Co
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co

Harbour Wharf.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N. Co

* Probable date of departure.

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Mahomed	Bo. S. N. & C
Sarasvati	Moola	

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzelle	Andrew Yule & Co
Ares	Hawes	W. & A. G. & Co
Benlomond	Webster	W. & A. G. & Co
Brasmana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Clan MacAlister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
Chantala	Rice	M. M. & Co
Colinus	Ridland	
City of York	Wilson	K. N & Co
Earl of Douglas	Keen	W. & A. G. & Co
Glencluny	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Haliatis	Brown	
Hindoo	Pearson	
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Ionus	Carey	
Inverness	Venn	Andrew Yule & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Lockaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Malantad	Paulsen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Benmerson	W. & A. G. & Co
Queen Maud	Bowes	Ewart Latham & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rikard Nandrook	Hunn	
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
Singa	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Sildra	Bryn	M. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	
Sutton Hall	Crawford	K. N. & Co
Thaliotis	Brown	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 15 numbers steel drums, F .G. Ross; 1,162 cwts staves of hogsheads, 473 cwts ends of hogsheads 441 cwts iron hoop, Spencer & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 25 cwts bees wax, Cox's shipping Agency; 3 bales woollen cuttings, 40 cwts turmeric, Mr. A. Kayum; 50 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 260 cwts cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 200 cwts gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Queen Maud (s) 3,900 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt & Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Shinchiku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinchiku Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 225 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 240 bales coton, James Finlay & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kirin Maru 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 30 cwts khadia khar, 7 cwts khismiss, 7 cwts almonds, 105 cwts fish powder R. Karim.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Gracchus from Newcastle (Australia), Agents M. M. & Co. 1,277 tons coal, 74 pipes tallow, 300 cases canned meats, 4,480 bags chaff, 195 bags bran.

S. S. Clan Macalister from Liverpool, Agents—James Finlay & Co. 4,156 cases, 1,623 bales cotton goods, 339 cases 97 bales cotton yarn, 10 bales 4 cases woollen goods, 11 cases 24 bales mixed woollen goods, 9 cases linen goods, 3 cases artificial silk, 250 bags epsom salt, 100 bags soda ash, 260 drums sulphide of sodium, 4 casks chloride of zinc, 1,250 casks China clay, 610 bags farina, 12 bags starch, 28 drums 110 kegs grease, 48 barrels tallow, 18 cases glass globes, 3 cases locks, 200 hogsheads ale, 100 cases beer, 67 cases pilsener, 1,219 cases 6 casks whisky, 155 cases whisky and wine, 245 cases wine, 145 cases spirits, 22 casks oil, 12 casks green oil, 15 drums valvoline oil, 20 drums cylinder oil, 4 casks solified oil, 30 cases composition, 295 bales newspapers 117 bales 25 packages paper, 96 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 495 cases 50 boxes, 15 bundles, 1 cask, soap.

WEST END

"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Roll'd Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8

Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

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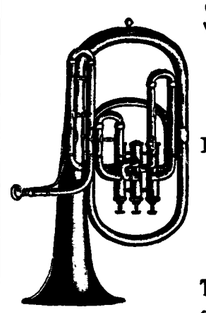

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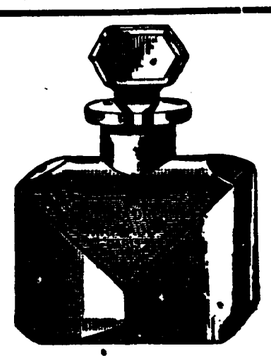

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LOVE IN A DREAM

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Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY, Nov. 9.

Parsi Writers' Association; Dr. Modi's second lecture on "The Ancient History of Germany," Bai Bbicaiji Bengali School, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

Bombay Corporation, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Parsee General Hospital, annual meeting at Mr. Petit's office, 6 p.m.
In Aid of Belgian War Relief Fund, subscription Dance by Bombay branch of ex-soldiers' Society of India and Burma, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel, P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

November 6.

925. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as follows. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend, unless he obtains leave of absence from his Officer Commanding Company, beforehand. To-day Monday, 9th Nov.—"I," "K," and "M" (Cadet), Companies Parade at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m.
To-day Monday, 9th Nov.—"H" Company and Scottish High School parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 8-30 a.m.
To-day Monday, 9th Nov.—"L" Company and St. Peter's High School Parade at St. Mary's High School at 9 a.m.
Dress for the above parades.—Review Order with Helmets.
Wednesday, 11th November.—Motor Reserve and special Reserve parade at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., with cars.

947. Company parades for the week ending November 14:—
"A" Company, on Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday, at 7 a.m., Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m., at Head-quarters, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Monday Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday 11th instant, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m., prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Orders with Helmets.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Monday, Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the recruits of "G" Company, on the abovementioned days.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m., Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

948. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 10th instant, "D" Company, Class Firing.
Wednesday 11th instant, Motor Cyclist Class Firing.
Thursday 12th instant, "F" Company. Class Firing.
Friday 13th instant, "H" Company, Class Firing.
Saturday 14th instant, "C" Company, Class Firing.
Sunday 15th instant, "B" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their recruits.

903. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m., every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

904. Instruction Officers.—The Parade for this purpose will take place until further orders at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.

949. Training.—It is notified for information that Officers Commanding companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Guard and Sentries. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.

832. Clothing.—Regimental Order No. 832 of 26-9-14, is republished for information:—The Clothing Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 5-30 to 7 p.m., daily except Saturdays.

949. Transfer.—No. 7834 Vol. A. W. Burkitt is transferred from "F" to "E" (Cyclist) Company from this date.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

ANCHOR LINE SCINDIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Scindia is due to arrive here this morning and the following passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier on arrival of the steamer:—

Mr H L Aspden; Miss E R Eawden; Mr C W Champman; Mr J M Christie; Mrs Christie; Miss M E Cobb; Mr L G De Bretton; Mrs H W Emerson and infant and ayah; Mrs A Gibson and infant; Miss J B Gunn; Rev. H. Halliwell; Mrs Halliwell; Miss K Holmes; Mrs S G de C Ireland, child, infant and nurse; Miss I Jack; Rev. H G S Kennedy; Rev. Dr. K W S. Kennedy; Mrs Kennedy; Mrs Knox; Miss E Macdonald; Mr. E W Mellor; Miss I O'Brein; Miss R Paterson; Mr R D Priestman; Mrs J P Quixely and infant; Miss I V Rennick; Miss H Ross-Aaylor; Mrs O L Ruck; Miss L A Ruck; Miss H M Sale; Mrs J Smyth; Miss W E Swifte; Mr C A H Townsend; Mrs M Vernon; Mrs M G Wall, child and infant; Mr W Warren; Mr F P Wiggin; Mrs Wiggin; Rev. Dr. G Williams; Mrs Williams; Miss J S R Wilson; Mrs Woolsey-Butler.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. on Monday the 9th November 1914.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Saturday, no cases of either plague or small-pox were reported in Bombay City. There were, however, two attacks of cholera. The total mortality from all causes on Friday was 62, as compared with 88 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 85 of 1912. On Friday the municipal rat-catchers trapped 1,799 rats, of which only one, found in Mandvi, proved to be plague-infected.

CYCLING ACCIDENT.

On Friday night a Parsi lad named Jehangir Sorabji Shroff was cycling along Girgaum Road, and when he was trying to pass hack victoria No. 1586, the wheel of his machine caught in the tram lines, and he was thrown off. The cycle fell under the feet of the horse, which was knocked down and its legs injured. One of the shafts of the victoria was smashed. Jehangir escaped with slight injuries.

JUMPED OUT OF A WINDOW.

Khalpa Lala, (22), a servant in the employ of Mr. Sarda, of Pabani House Cooperage, disappeared six days ago, and at the same time Mr. Sarda lost a ten-rupee note. On Friday night, Khalpa went to the house again, and his employer asked him about the ten-rupee note and threatened to send for the police. The servant was then told to sleep in the servants' quarters, but went to the third floor, and jumped out of a window. He was found lying on the ground outside and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Arjun Yessoo, Police Sepoy No. 889 F., finished his duty near Lalwadi, Bombay, at 5 p.m. on Saturday and left for home. His dead body was subsequently at 10 p.m. found lying between the rails of the up-line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway near the platform at Dadar Railway Station. His right leg was severed near the hip joint, and the head was smashed in. The evidence recorded at the inquest held on the deceased's body by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, on Saturday, showed that the deceased used to go marketing after his duties before going home. The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries received owing to the deceased, having been accidentally knocked down by a railway train.

A HORSE AMBULANCE FOR THE P/ RS DIVISION.

The Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas which has been rendering very useful services to the City irrespective of caste or creed at all hours by removing from one place to another the sick and the injured had hitherto been conveying the latter in hand ambulances. Owing to the increasing work in this direction a Horse Ambulance has been purchased for the Division. Its opening ceremony was performed on Sunday by Mr. H. G. Clark, J.P., District Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, who in a short speech complemented the Division on their new departure and declared the Horse Ambulance to be in working order, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Senior Medical Officer of the Division inspected the same and has pronounced it to be thoroughly suitable for the purpose. The Horse Ambulance is now open for the public and will afford greater comfort to those making its use.

THREE SUICIDES.

On Saturday morning, Dewji Khunja (60), a Khoja residing in Durgah Street, was found hanging from the branch of a tree in the compound of the Khoja Durgah. The police had the body removed. Their enquiries showed that the deceased had been ailing for some time past.

At the morgue, on Saturday, the Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu named Narayan Gopal, aged about forty-five.

The deceased was in debt, and his creditors were pressing him for payment. He was very much worried, and on Friday evening he took a dose of opium. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A Mahomedan named Gafur Badamia, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the stomach after being ailing for sometime past, and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital. Gafur stabbed himself in the presence of his wife, who raised an alarm, and the police were sent for. At the hospital, it was ascertained that the wound was not serious.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES IN BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the charge against a B. I. Officer by a gharrywallah, I venture to think that the cause of this and many similar disputes is due to the ridiculous tariff imposed upon the Bombay public. I have travelled all parts of India but have never come across a tariff so complicated as that of Bombay, which requires nothing short of a Senior Wrangler to fathom. Why not adopt Calcutta's simple tariff of one rupee an hour, and eight annas for every succeeding half hour, and do away with absurd boundaries which cut right across the business quarter?

I am sure a change on these lines would be welcome by the gharrywallah, who would make more money, and also by the public, as it would save them the indignities of haggling over fares and much tropical language.—Yours, etc.,

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

During the month of October the total number of patients treated in the Fatimabibi Rogay Hospital dispensary was 11,468 of whom 4,638 were males, 3,738 were females and 3,092 children. The average daily attendance was 369.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

BANK CLERK'S LAPSE,

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Jehangir Merwanji Mowji, a clerk in the Security Department of the Bank of Bombay, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 83-8, belonging to the Bank. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that between the 14th October and 6th November, the accused misappropriated to his own use six different sums of money amounting to Rs. 83-8-0 received on behalf of the Bank. It was further alleged that to screen himself he forged the initials of the Bank's shroff.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Morris said the accused was not charged with forgery.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Pandit asked the Court to give the accused the option of a fine. He said the was a very young man and had aged parents to support.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default of the fine, to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 83-8-0 were ordered to be paid to the Bank.

IMPORTING A REVOLVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Louis. Custodio Menezes with importing a five-barrelled revolver and 44 rounds of ammunition without a license.

Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, barrister, defended the accused.

Accused arrived in Bombay on Friday last per S. S. Salsette. His luggage was examined at the Ballard Pier, and the property in question was found.

The accused said he bought the revolver and ammunition from a steward of the S. S. Malwa for 25 shillings. He thought he would need them at Goa, where he was proceeding. He did not know the law prevailing in Bombay.

Mr. Indrajit asked for a lenient sentence.

His Worship sentenced accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100,—in default, two months' imprisonment.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR OLD OFFENDER

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Fuller charged Dattatraya Ragunath with cheating under false pretences.

In September last the accused induced the Yost Typewriter Company to part with a typewriter, valued at Rs. 275, on the pretence that he wanted it on credit for a Hyderabad customer. He promised to pay the money in a few days but failed to do so.

The accused was also charged with cheating one Gopaldas Mengraj of Messrs. Tolaram and Co., in respect of silk cloth, valued about Rs. 141.

Accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted him and as he had a number of previous convictions sentenced him to undergo an aggregate term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

BASE BALL IN BO Y.

AMERICANS BEAT JAPANESE AFTER INTERESTING CONTEST.

(From an American Correspondent.)

A goodly crowd gathered at the Bombay Gymkhana maidan on Sunday morning to witness a game quite new to Bombay, a contest between teams representing America and Japan in the United States' national game of baseball. The many novel features in play, different from that seen before in Bombay and the quickness of the players in throwing, catching, and handling the ball and the fielding was a revelation to those who are the accustomed to seeing cricket, which is slow in comparison. Though somewhat after the style of rounders, baseball is a scientific elaboration that makes rounders quite amateur. The base stealing in baseball evoked much comment and on the whole the game proved itself of such athletic interest, excitement and exercise that it would be well for the Mohammedan, Hindu and Parsee clubs to look into its merits with a view to forming triangular contests, such as in cricket. The game is by far the most diversifying yet seen here, bringing into play all the physical and mental faculties of the participants. An amusing feature of baseball is the coaching from the side lines, which provoked much laughter.

The American team won by a score of 17 runs to 9.

Score by innings:—

America	2	4	0	0	2	3	1	0	5	Total 17
Japan	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	Total 9

Home runs were made by Miller and Yans.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The case in which Girindro Nath Banerjee and nine others are charged with having stolen 50 mauser pistols and 46,000 cartridges consigned to Messrs. R. B. Rodda of Calcutta was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Tegart of the Criminal Investigation Department was the principal witness. He stated that he had placed Haridas Dutt, Suresh Pal and Khogendra Das under police surveillance and had issued warrants for various house searches.

He spoke of the discovery of proscribed leaflets and pamphlets as well as the book "Anarchy and Anarchists" and some dramatic writings and the arrest of the accused.

The witness then added, that no case of theft of arms and ammunition of such great magnitude as the present one had ever come under his notice, although all such thefts committed in India were reported to him.

The hearing was adjourned to Thursday next.

HOUSES ON FIRE.

HALF A LAKH DAMAGES.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out on the third floor of a four-storied house situated at the junction of Parsi Bazar Street and Parsi Punchayet lane, and belonging to Mr. Minocher A. Vakil. The blaze spread, and very soon the whole building and two adjoining houses, one belonging to Mr. Jehangir Cawasji and the other to Mr. Bomanji Kashinath, were on fire.

The men from the Fort fire-brigade, which is about a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the fire, were a quickly on the scene with the engine, and set to work, being assisted very soon after by the men of the Colaba, Bhuleshwar and other stations under the direction of their chief, Mr. Greenop. This prompt action enabled the men to put the fire out by 3 p.m., but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 50,000 had been done. The cause of the fire is not known.

The ground floor of the house in which the fire originated, as well that of the house of Mr. Jehangir were let out as shops, while the upper floors of these houses, and the house of Mr. Kashinath, were occupied by Parsi families, among whom there was some excitement when the alarm of fire was raised. Fortunately however, all the inmates escaped in time, and there was no loss of life.

Large crowds collected near the scene of the fire, and the police, under Superintendent Cauty and Inspectors Fuller, Chapman and Newby carried out their work of assisting the brigade and regulating traffic satisfactorily.

DEFINITE SUCCESS COMING.

ALL GERMANS EFFORTS TO BREAK LINE FAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London November 6th.—A correspondent in Belgium states that almost every point of the line, Nieuport, through Ypres to Armentieres was tried, and every German effort to break through, it can be said with confidence, has failed, and it seems safe to hazard the view that success is coming definitely to our left wing namely the British, French and Belgian allied army.

The Aardenburg correspondent of the "Nieuall Rotterdamsche Courant" says that all Tuesday night the Germans were marching through Bruges in the direction of Ghent; the guns which had been placed before the law courts and in the market place disappeared.

Italy has called up the second reserve, the 1895 class, for six months' training.

The attitude of Chile is so Germano-phile as to have become a matter for serious consideration.

The Swiss military authorities are reported to have seized fifteen hundred copies of a book entitled "The Decadence of the English", designed to encourage the Indian troops to revolt; the author is a German named Hoffman.

The death is announced of Mr. Colvin, the Bengal civilian, and one of the defenders of the Arrah mutiny.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent thus describes the fighting near Ypres:—Deep pits, concealed with branches and turf, were dug 25 yards in front of the British trenches. The Germans attacking fell into the pits in heaps. They struggled, cried and fought each other, many being transfixed by their comrades' bayonets. A stray shell exploding in one of the pits blew the huddled humanity into fragments. The scene was one of appalling horror. Our troops firing steadily, slew hundreds more. The fight on the first day for the trenches lasted nearly 24 hours. We retreated five miles. Then on the third day a general advance swept the Germans irresistibly away and we pursued them for fifteen miles. In this advance the London Scottish particularly distinguished themselves.

SUCCESSION TO BUSHAHR STATE.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Succession to the hill states near Simla is seldom undisputed and in the case of the succession to the Bushahr State, says the "Punjabee," the mothers of the deceased heir-presumptive, who are also grand-daughters of the late Raja, have memorialised the Government, claiming the gaddee. Meanwhile Mian Padam Singh's installation, as announced, is to take place on the 13th instant.

SUICIDE OF A RETIRED POLICE INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 7.

Mr. A. A. Lowe, retired inspector of Madras Police, aged 70, committed suicide late this afternoon by shooting himself with a quackenbush rifle throgh his head. He locked himself up in his room in Fraser Town, and before his wife was able to summon assistance had shot himself. Captain Chambers I. M. S. happening to motor by at that time had the room broken open and declared Lowe beyond assistance. Inspector Smith of the Station Police shortly afterwards held an inquest at which a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The following casualties are announced to-day:—

WOUNDED.

Captain E. Birt, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Charles, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Major H. W. Christie, Royal Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. K. Cross, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. the Earl of Dalhousie, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. Dunsby, Fourth Hussars.
Second-Lieut. Gaisford St. Lawrence, Second Dragoons.
Captain G. F. Green, Devonshires.
Captain J. A. Halliday, Eleventh Hussars.
Major C. E. Heathcote, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. Heymann, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Grenadiers.
Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Lambert, Royal Artillery.
Serjeant-Major Lavery, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain A. G. Ritchie, Cameronians.
Captain J. H. Wood, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Light Sidebottom, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. Walmsley, Welsh Fusiliers.

Correction.—The name of Captain G. de M. H. Orpen-Palmer, Leinsters, should have appeared among the wounded and not that of Captain R. A. H. Orpen-Palmer, Leinsters, as originally announced.

The following are unofficial reports:—

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Major H. Charley, Irish Rifles.
Captain C. R. Hall, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. Knight-Bruce, Warwicks.
Captain P. Lowe, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. Macky, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Robertson, Gordon Highlanders.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. F. Corbett Winder, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H. Harington, West Yorkshires.
Captain J. Kelsall, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. Langran, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. C. Peppe, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain I. Picton-Warlow, Gordon Highlanders.
Captain A. FitzG. Ramsay, 22nd Cavalry.

It is unofficially reported that Lieut. E. L. Welchman, Lincolns, has died of wounds.

Nov. 7.

It is unofficially reported that Second Lieut J. G. Dunlop, Dublin Fusiliers, has been killed in action.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. J. Eliot, Third Hussars.
Lieut. G. R. Grant, Medicals.
Major L. Johnston and Second-Lieut. C. Laing, Northumberland Yeomanry.
Lieut. A. A. Mackintosh, Royal Horse Guards.
Second-Lieut. D. E. Macpherson, Gordon Highlanders.
Lieut. E. J. Needham, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. Sharp, Middlesex.
Captain Swifte, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. Thatcher, Medicals.
Lieut. Williams, Thirteenth Hussars.

PRISONER.

Captain B. Johnson, Medicals.

The following casualties are unofficially reported:—

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut. Bleckley, Wiltshires.
Captain C. R. Hall, Munster Fusiliers.
Major A. D. Nicholson, Cameron Highlanders.

PRISONERS.

Captain H. Ashton, Second Life Guards.
Major C. D. Christopher, Service Corps.
Lieut. E. Drury-Lowe, Sherwoods.
Major D. Day, Warwicks.
Lieut. G. D. Edwards and Lieut. T. H. Hudson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. K. Palmer, Second Life Guards.
Lieut. R. Peskett, Lincolns.
Captain C. R. Rawlinson, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. O. Sanderson, Fourth Dragoons.
Lieut. C. Schneider and Captain W. H. Wilkin, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Wilkinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

KILLED.

Major Morrah, Royal Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. Holbech, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. L. Rendell, Bedfords.
Capt. E. T. Welchman, West Yorks.
Major A. Weld-Forester, Grenadier Guards.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW REJOINED.

Second-Lieut. M. K. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 2.40 p.m.

The following casualties are announced:—

Killed:—Major A. Browning, Second Dragoons; Captain A. G. Burn, East Surreys; Second-Lieut. F. Carew, Twentieth Hussars; Second-Lieut. Gath, Third Hussars; Major Honourable L. D'H. Hamilton, Coldstreams; Captain R. Harland, Hampshires; Colonel F. Kerr, General Staff Officer, Scottish Command; Captain R. Kinkead, Medicals; Major N. Macpherson, Second Gurkha Rifles; Captain F. W. Murray, Twelth Lancers; Second-Lieut. Nicholl, Welsh Regiment; Major G. Paley, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Trimmer, Hampshires; Captain L. Tristram, Leicesters.

Died of Wounds:—Captain A. A. Stephen, Scots Guards.

THE DELHI SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF VICEROY AND GOVERNMENT.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE WAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The absorbing topic here is the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey. The situation arising out of this must cause some anxiety to the Government of India and distress to our Moslem fellow countrymen. Although the Sultan is the Khaliph of Islam, he has treated Indian Moslem sentiment with scant courtesy. In fact the Porte has ignored it altogether, and this is regarded as a rude shock to the Pan-Islamic movement and Moslem brotherhood. It is proved beyond doubt that the Indian Moslem subjects of the King-Emperor can get a hearing in the formation of Britain's foreign policy but they must forego all claims for consideration at Constantinopole. Moslem India, I hope, will be the wiser for this knowledge. During the Balkan war Indian Mussalmans gave their unstinted support,—moral and material,—to the Ottoman Empire, but they absolutely failed to create place for themselves at the Khalifate, where evidently their monetary support is more welcome than their advise. Evidently the Kaiser is far more invaluable to the Porte!

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

The next event of the past week was the arrival of his Excellency the Viceroy on Monday and the descent of the Government of India on Delhi. His Excellency was due at the Delhi main station at 8-30 in the morning, but report has it that Lord Hardinge motored a good part of the way. This has enabled the Viceroy to see a good deal of the country which is deep green now and promises to yield an excellent harvest this year. This must have been extremely gratifying to the Head of the Government of India. The Viceregal household is now fully assembled at Delhi and the new Capital is putting on her normal cold weather appearance. The Executive Council will meet on Friday as usual as the members are all resident here. The camp offices are in full working order, only the Railway Board is not expected till mid-December. A small canvas city has grown up near the Imperial Secretariat and another round the Kingsway station.

LOYAL DELHI.

Delhi which does not show much active interest in any political affairs, is however watching the issues of the war with perfect faith in the British Raj. Here I find no class more loyal than the educated community. In fact this much maligned section has been very useful in removing absurd impressions among the more ignorant classes. Only last evening a typical Delhiwalla asked me if I had seen the King and Queen of the Belgians at Simla. Then I had to tell him all about the war, the progress and the final forecast. Sir Valentine Chirol who has evidently received a retainer from the reactionaries in India has been writing against this very class. Sir Frank Sweetenham with his Ceylon and Straits experience has followed suit. Mr. Bennett, late of the "Times of India," has been giving us what von Wissman told him. We in India are not in need of sermons from these men. The Indians are loyal, because they know their interests and also because of the knowledge that their future is bound up with the British Empire. We have therefore no use for what von Waldersee did to Sir Pertab Singh or Jackboot administration. Our only regret is that men like Sir Valentine Chirol and other enemies of the Indian people always find ready hospitality at Viceregal and other official residences. I am gratified to find that Sir Valentine does not propose to give us his annual cold weather visit this year, which, like the visitations of plague and cholera, is always detestable.

THE URDU PRESS AND TURKEY.

As far as can be ascertained at present the Urdu press is deeply disappointed with the Turkish attitude. All of them dwell on their duties to the British Raj and the "Hamdard" in a leading article points out that it is only a secular war, having no other significance and goes on to say: "Even these strong ties of religious sentiment can never prevent the Moslems from the performance of their duties which they owe as loyal subjects to the British Crown. And, if the Turks, who are the best judges of their interests have elected to fight in pursuance thereof the Mussalmans have their own duties to fulfill in India." I have had occasions to talk over the Turkish action with a number of leading Mahomedan gentlemen, including Maulavis, and they unhesitatingly condemned the Turkish action and dwelt on their supreme and paramount duty to the British Raj. They had no doubt whatever that the Moslems would maintain their best traditions.

THE TERRITORIALS.

EXPECTED IN BOMBAY TO-MORROW.

DELHI, Nov. 9.

Twelve battalions of British Infantry and eleven batteries of Field Artillery are expected to arrive at Bombay and Karachi on about November 10th, morning, from England, in relief of battalions already despatched to the seat of war.

These troops are evidently the territorials of whom we have heard a good deal locally during the past week or two.

A meeting of the Mahomedans on Bagalkot was held in the New Masjid, on Saturday, at which the Mamlatdar of Bagalkot explained to the audience how Great Britain was obliged to declare war on Turkey and exhorted them to remain loyal to the King-Emperor.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, November 9, 1914.

GOOD NEWS AND BAD.

The news from the various theatres of war, with which we start a new week, is eminently satisfactory, with the exception of the unfortunate naval affair off the Pacific coast of America. In the Far East the inevitable has happened, and after raining shells from their warships on Tsingtao for two days, and carrying seven of the German forts, the Japanese on Saturday had the satisfaction of seeing the white flag hoisted, preparatory to negotiations for a capitulation. In Belgium and North-East France the inevitable is happening, and, in spite of the immense violence of the German attacks and the constant hurling of fresh forces against the Allies, we have advanced nearer to the moment when the German attack on the Allies along the line from Nieuport to Ostend, exhausted by several weeks of violent, costly and ineffectual assaults, will have to give place to a retirement, which may involve the whole German position all along the line down to the extreme left of their position. In Poland and Galicia the Russians have followed up their victories of ten days ago, and while pushing back the German forces towards the line of the Warta, they have pushed their way on in Galicia and re-occupied Jaroslav after a severe defeat of the Austrians, who resisted the advance in great force and with desperation. In the Caucasus the Russians have defeated the Turks in a desperate battle and command the road to Erzeroum.

A fortnight ago to-day a communiqué was published in Paris, which stated in regard to the great battle proceeding along the Nieuport-Lille line, that an important development might be hoped for in a fortnight. This statement was characteristic of the commendable caution which distinguishes all forecasts of events which emanate from Paris. It is clear that General Joffre, with the unruffled patience and discernment which he has displayed throughout, had made up his mind merely to hold his line and let the enemy exhaust themselves in battering it and attempting to break through. These tactics have been, to all appearances, eminently successful. The Allies are as strong in their position as when this grand attack of the Germans, to which they have devoted every available reinforcement, began,—and stronger. In the Lille region they have notably gained ground, and at other points, wherever opportunity offered without risking a definite and premature assumption of the offensive, ground has been gained. Thus the termination of the three weeks since the Germans first made their desperate attempt to break through to Calais finds them further off their objective than when they started, their striking power apparently well-nigh exhausted by their immense losses, and left to choose between the alternatives of imminent disaster or a timely retirement. The extent of their failure is not fully realised, perhaps, by those impatient people who become wearied by the day-to-day official reports, that attacks have failed and progress has been made here or there. But it is the definite and ultimate failure of the attempt to redeem the disaster of the Marne and to recover once more the road to Paris. If the dash at the French coast had succeeded, if Calais had been reached and taken, the Germans would have been in command of the key to a railway line that would have necessitated a precipitate retreat of the whole of the allied forces, possibly an envelopment and a disaster of the first magnitude. Whatever else may be the result of the operations of the past fortnight, whether the enemy is or is not on the eve of an evacuation of Ostend and the whole of Belgium west of the Antwerp-Brussels line,—as we think is highly probable,—the road to Calais is definitely closed, and the road to Paris from the north is definitely closed. All that is now definitely out of the reckoning and for the second time since the war began, the Germans are forced to recast their whole strategical plan, Only on this occasion, it is not too much to assume, the new plan will not permit of a scheme for the offensive. All efforts to pierce the French line on the centre, or on the right, or to manoeuvre an outflanking movement in the west have failed. Resourceful as is the strategy of the German Headquarters Staff, and though they may be able to prolong the present phase for some days longer, it is impossible to conceive that there is any alternative before them but a definite acceptance of the necessity for a general falling-back. Whether those who are directing her campaign have been wise in the desperation with which they have flung all their resources, and suffered such stupendous losses, in this attempt to recover the offensive in France, time will show. But time will show many things. It may show that those are right who take the view that Germany is fighting within a fixed limit of time, and that if she could not win decisively and soon, the exhaustion of the sinews of war would leave her helpless for the offensive, and, to a considerable extent, for the defensive also.

THE ACTION IN THE PACIFIC.

The misfortune that has befallen a small British squadron in the Pacific is one of those regrettable incidents, which, much as they rankle in the mind, we must learn to take with a philosophic calm. It is one of the consequences of the North Sea concentration. There are some of us who are inclined to ask sometimes whether the North Sea concentration is not slightly overdone; whether it would not be possible to spare a Dreadnought battle-cruiser or two for the task of disposing of these petty German squadrons that have got loose in the Pacific and other waters and have managed to do no little damage. As regards the affair off the Chilian coast there is much to suggest criticism. One is entitled to ask for instance what good was to be achieved by sending an old thing like the Canopus to deal with cruisers that can steam from four to six knots faster than she can. The Admiralty's communiqué speaks as though it were a matter for surprise that the Canopus and Otranto were not engaged in the action. But it seems fairly obvious that they were left behind by the speed of the cruisers. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenall are both modern cruisers. The Monmouth and Good Hope are among our oldest. The two German vessels carry guns that outclass and outrange those of the Monmouth and Good Hope, and it is clear from the German Admiral's statement that it was their inability to get the German ships within range of their guns before they had themselves been damaged that was their undoing. Again, considering the strength of the Japanese and British squadrons in the Pacific, and the known probability of a concentration of these German vessels, why should it have been left to a squadron of inferior strength to give them battle? These are considerations which suggest themselves at once on reading the available reports of the engagement, but it is not desirable, perhaps, to elaborate the criticism in view of the meagreness of the information at our disposal. But, we trust, the Admiralty will realise that it owes the Empire a full explanation as to how and why this German squadron was able to concentrate and was left to be dealt with by an inferior squadron.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The recently issued Administration Report of the Bombay Improvement Trust is not a document of any special interest but its appearance provokes many reflections as to the shortcomings of that body, which has been such a lavish dispenser of public monies. We have, before now, pointed out the extent to which the Trust has failed to fulfil the fundamental functions it was charged with in the legislative enactment known as the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. In a series of articles, not long ago, we exposed the failure to improve many over-crowded and pestilential areas, —there are over a hundred,—in the city, from the village of Colaba, in the south, to that of Worli in the north. The Act as is well-known was specially passed in order to remove, as far as, and as early as, possible, the frightfully insanitary conditions, deeprooted in many parts of the town and which the disastrous plague of 1896-7 had fully exposed. That was the primary function for which the Government introduced the Act. Overcrowding was the next, as it was recognised by the legislature that overcrowding and unhealthiness march together. Effectually to carry out the urgent sanitary improvements and to relieve the overcrowding, ample powers were vested in the Trustees including those for raising the needed funds. We need not, however, recapitulate the blunders committed at a very early stage of its existence by the Trust, and woefully aggrivated later on by the improvident and precipitate policy pursued of constructing costly roads and widening old ones which have been contributory to the failure of the Trusts fundamental duty. Over five crores of public money has been raised beyond the large annual contributions of the Municipality,—an amount of no little magnitude from which the scores of over-crowded and insanitary areas, by this time, might have been improved, bringing down to no mean extent the appalling total annual mortality. Those large resources nevertheless, were wasted, in spite of public protests and of the remonstrance at the Trust Board of the four representatives of the Corporation, to the extent of over two crores in the consruction of new communications, which could have certainly waited without causing the least inconvenience to trade and suburban residents till such time as the primary work of doing away with over crowding and pestilential conditions had been fairly and reasonably accomplished, making the city a model for all India to follow. Again, acquisitions of property were so thoughtlessly made that enormous sums had to be paid within a few short years, with the result that hundreds of such properties remain on hand to-day and cannot be demolished. Others which were demolished and levelled to the ground were not rapidly acquired as fondly anticipated by the sanguine and inconsiderate executive, with this net result, that vast areas of vacant ground remain, part only of which are let out on temporary leases. The history of all this improvident finance and the thoughtless and mischievous policy followed may be read in every one of the fifteen administration reports hitherto published. It is a gruesome story of civilian and engineering bungling combined, which is no credit to the authors, no credit to the city and no credit to the Government which has knowingly allowed these follies of omission and commission to be perpetrated. Public spirit and public opinion having become moribund, the Trust is still allowed to pursue its course of still vaster follies for which retributive justice will exact the severest penalty in the fullness of time.

Meanwhile, it seems to us a piece of unabashed audacity on the part of the late Chairman, Mr. Orr, to pose as a sanitary reformer with a *sang froid*, which is indeed amazing! We refer to a lecture delivered by Mr. Orr before some obscure building society on the density of population in the different sections of the town, the upshot of his analysis of density statistics being to prove that over-crowding, which is still to be discerned in many parts, ought to be relieved if Bombay is to be a healthy city in the future with a low ratio of mortality. As far as the elaborate discourse on the comparative statistics of the sections, between 1891 and 1911 extends, there is nothing new or original. All the facts of the density on them have long been well-known. Indeed, they have been expatiated on in the annual administration reports of the Municipality for the last twenty-five years and more. No health officer, from the earliest days, discoursed on this density and warned the city against its disastrous consequences so strenuously as the late Dr. Weir as will be seen from his reports dating back as far as 1890. He, indeed, rang the tocsin of plague four or five years before its frightful outbreak. It is well known that the density of population has fluctuated, more or less in harmony with the movements of certain classes. So that there is no new fact to be learned from this laboriously compiled lecture, for those who have been students of the city's sanitation for the last quarter of a century. But that the City Trust, having been specially instituted to reduce overcrowding in the city, should have done next to nothing during the fifteen years of its existence, and that its latest Chairman should have taken this density as a parable to preach the duty of relieving that overcrowding to the Municipality simply takes away one's breath! It would be impossible in the whole history of the insanitary conditions of the city to parallel this case of an official, who, in the face of the duty devolved upon him by legislation, ignores it with unabashed impunity and unblushingly attempts to throw the responsibility on an organisation which, prior to the existence of the Trust, was manfully struggling to discharge its duty in this direction amid many difficulties. The work of dealing with the epidemic of plague was so great that the Government thought it wise that, by the establishment of a sister organisation with sufficient powers, the insanitary condition of the city and the diminution of the appalling overcrowding would be accomplished within a fairly reasonable time. What is more amazing is that, while the Municipality had been making representations both to the Government and the Trust from 1901 on the imperative duty of formulating a comprehensive and well thought-out scheme of sanitary improvement, as prescribed by the Trust Act of 1898, the Government refused to listen and shut its eyes to the profligate way in which the Trust was allowed to dissipate half its large resources, to which the Municipality handsomely contributed, on the construction of new and widening of old roads for which there was no imperative necessity. Thus it is that the present appalling conditions of overcrowding in certain well-known sections of the town is entirely due to the neglect of the Government, and the enexcusable conduct of the Improvement Trust. Having thus wasted a large part of its financial resources, the Trust has, during the last five years, realised that its means for future sanitary improvement have been exhausted and it is at its wit's end to raise the wind. Mr. Orr, therefore, audaciously attempted by his lecture adroitly to relegate to the Municipality the duty which the legislature had solemnly devolved on the Trust. That is what he seriously proposed in his lecture. Thus official charlantry deals with problems of vital importance to the citizens, who, meanwhile, under the blessed name of sanitation, are asked annually to undergo heavy sacrifices! The sacrifices are cheerfully made but where are the beneficent results they were expected to realise. Echo answers "Where"?

Notes of the Day

Territorials Due To-Morrow.

The arrival of the British Territorials in Bombay has been awaited with interest for some time, and more especially by local volunteers, who will welcome an opportunity of seeing what their comrades from overseas look like in fighting kit. A Delhi message states that the Territorials,—the telegram does not so designate them but it undoubtedly refers to them,—will arrive in Bombay and Karachi probably to-morrow morning, and gives their numbers as twelve battalions of infantry and eleven batteries of artillery. That part of the force which will disembark at Bombay is not expected to stay here more than a few days, but will be sent off up-country to take the places of the troops who are now fighting in France and Belgium. It is to be hoped, however, that they will be given the opportunity of seeing something of Bombay before departing to their respective stations.

The French and the Gurkhas.

The Indians, says "The Central News," have been exciting the greatest interest in the towns in France through which they pass to their base.

French soldiers, civilians, and girls all want to see the famous Gurkha knife, and are somewhat appalled when the little natives of Nepal solemnly declare that their religion forbids them to draw the weapon without drawing blood. What seemed an insurmountable difficulty, however, was overcome when some British soldiers, who had served in India, were able to tell the curious that the knife would be shown if the spectators would allow a slight cut with it to be made in the top of their finger in order to fulfil the letter of the law. A bandaged finger is now becoming quite popular with the French girls.

A German Officer's Surprise.

Mr. G. H. Perris, the correspondent of the "Dail Chronicle" in Paris, describes how a British officer of the Bengal Lancers visited the German prisoners at Toulouse.

Not to give offence, he put on his overcoat to cover his uniform and carried his helmet under his arm. But inadvertently some of his uniform was visible, and a Saxon sub-officer uttered an exclamation of surprise.

Asked where he came from, the captain replied, "From India."

"Impossible!" cried the Saxon, and when the officer showed his epaulettes, he added, "but you are not leading your coloured men?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"We were told that Japan had declared war on India to support the revolution there. We were deceived?"

"Yes."

"So it is true; they are all coming?"

"Yes."

As the British officer left the building he said to a friend, "Did you see his face when I told him the truth? Poor devil—he opened his mouth like a letter-box."

The Sale of Bernhardi's Book.

It is stated that in the first six or seven weeks of the war over 200,000 copies of Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War" were sold. When it was first published in England six years ago it attracted little attention, though there were not wanting those who pointed to the warning it contained. Bernhardi's book, of course, is merely an epitome of a doctrine he had been propounding for years as a lecturer in Berlin. These lectures were not lost on those in England who realised the German menace, but their's was the voice crying in the wilderness. A work of Bernhardi's that is practically unknown, save to military men, is "Cavalry in Future War." A translation of this was published in England in 1906, and, curiously enough, the publisher, John Murray, was able to secure for the English translation an introduction written by Sir John French, who was most laudatory of the work. "Bernhardi's opinions," said Sir John, "are entitled to profound respect, and demand close attention and consideration. The principles he deduces seem so sound and appropriate that the conclusions he arrives at seem to me unanswerable."

New Names for Old!

We referred a day or two ago to the number of people in England, bearing German patronymics who have changed them by deed poll since the war began to English names. "Truth" publishes an amusing article on some of these transmutations of names, the writer evidently having paid a visit to the Central Office of the Supreme Court where some hundreds of these deeds poll have been registered. The desire to be rid of German or German-looking names, says the writer, seems to have seized people of all sorts and conditions,-bankers, merchants, lawyers, stock-brokers, bakers, barbers, tobacconists, and many others.

With rare exceptions they proclaim themselves British subjects, either by birth or by naturalisation, and so that there shall be no doubt about their nationality a few proudly give a glimpse of their genealogy. For example, Wm. Martin-Hertz, in announcing that he will henceforward be known as William Martin-Hurst, mentions that he comes of a family domiciled in England since the eighteenth century. Hurst for Hertz is typical of the simple way in which not a few names have been Anglicised—though to be sure Hurst itself was probably derived from the German. One of the most curious alterations is that of Albert Camerer Kuss, watch and clock manufacturer, who has adopted as his British surname the Yankee locution Cuss. Edgar Raphael Meyer Spielmann, stockbroker, has been content to cut off the final "n," but two brokers and a jobber heretofore named Schwabacher have become Shaw, while another jobber named Mamelsdorf now signs himself Morland.

Appropriation of Famous Names.

The numerous people who formerly rejoiced in the German name Schmidt were under no great difficulty. They merely transformed themselves into Smiths, or in one or two instances, Smyth or Smythe. Other cases of a mere translation into English are recorded, such as Schwarz giving place to Black, Schloss to Castle and Goldsshmidt to Goldsmith. In the following list however, well-known names of famous British families, poets and writers are calmly appropriated without any sort of reason:—

Stretton for Schontheil, Spenser for Schlencker, Codrington for Hoffman, Seton for Sussman, Howard for Haulitz and also for Horwitz, Layton for Loewenstein, Selwyn for Seeligman, Douglas for Zerffi, Hamilton for Gelobter, Chisholm for Schieffelin, Congreve for Schneider, Burns for Schulze, Scott for Schultz, Murray for Wunderlich, Stanley for Schleicher, and also for Steineke, Sinclair for Schnitzler, and Maclaren for Klussman.

The naturalised British subject is entitled to change his name by complying with the necessary legal formalities, but the Government has now put an embargo on the changing of names by alien enemies resident in England. A recent Order in Council not only prohibits any further changes of name by such persons, but directs that those who have already made changes shall at once revert to the names by which they were known at the date of the commencement of the war!

A Comparison with 1815.

The reported attempt of a German aviator to "bomb" M. Poincaré and General Joffre together during the President's visit to the Commander-in-Chief recalls one of the personal episodes of Waterloo. A British sharpshooter asked permission to try and pick off the great Emperor, whose position on the field he had just been able to determine. Wellington at once forbade anything of the kind, saying, "It is not the business of commanders to be shooting at one another." Chivalry of that kind is not dealt in by the cheaper sort of War Lords.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A COUPLE AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

One Mr. A. Phillips and his wife living in Club Road, Allahabad, were found dead in their room early this morning as result of gunshot wounds. It is suspected to have been a case of suicide and murder but how caused does not appear. The couple had retired as usual and early this morning reports of gun fire were heard. When the doors were forced open the dead bodies of the husband and wife were lying on the floor with marks of gunshot wounds on their bodies. The couple were on the best of terms and left a few children.

The Burma Outposts Act 1914 which was passed by the Legislative Council at the beginning of the year has been now extended to Moulmein and Tavoy.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

SURRENDER OF TSINGTAO.

In a naval action in the Pacific off the Chilian coast two British cruisers, the Monmouth and Good Hope have been lost and the Glasgow damaged. The British ships gallantly contested the action but the Germans' preponderance was considerable.

After a lengthy bombardment, Tsingtao has surrendered to the Japanese.

In the western theatre the vigour of the enemy's attack has decreased and the process of pressing him back is making slow but steady progress.

The battle in the north is as violent as ever; the Allies' offensive continues east and South of Ypres. The Belgians are occuping both banks of the Yser and the battle is now proceeding over a triangle formed by Dixmude, Roulers and Ypres.

Elsewhere, the Allies after repulsing the enemy's desperate efforts, have advanced at several points.

During the last fortnight the Russians on the front from Cracow to Thorn captured three howitzers, forty field-guns, 38 quick-firers, great quantities of war material, 274 officers and 18,500 men. The enemy continues to retreat beyond the Vistula and the Russians are said to be successfully developing the offensive.

According to a Belgium communique repeated German defeats in Poland have caused the withdrawal of a part of the enemy's troops in Belgium.

The Russians have secured an important victory over the Turks in Asia Minor.

Turkish cruisers have bombarded Batoum, a port on the Black Sea.

It is reported that many Turks deeply resent being rushed by the Germans into an abyss and the best Turkish opinion in Constantinople views the situation with the utmost alarm.

It is reported from Bulgaria that the Grand Vizier three times endeavoured to resign, but was threatened with a court-martial by the military party.

KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

BOMBS DROPPED ON VACATED APARTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says:—A "Time's" correspondent reports a narrow escape by the Kaiser. Last Sunday a British airman dropped six bombs on the apartments the Kaiser had quitted twenty minutes earlier, killing two A.D.C's.

NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR ARTILLLRY.

A correspondent of the "Times" in France declares that but for their superior artillery force the Germans have no chance against us. Their field artillery is no better than ours, but four times as numerous. They also have big guns with longer range than anything on our side. Our men are seldom wounded by bullets but nearly all by shell or shrapnel.

GERMANS REFUSE TO FACE FIRE.

A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent describes the ferocious fighting at Arras. The Germans ultimately refused to face the fire. Officers beat them with the flat of their swords and kicked them savagely to compel an advance.

APPALLING GERMAN LOSSES.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Petrograd says that the German losses are appalling. The enemy has the bitter choice of abandoning East Prussia to protect the direct route to Berlin, or endeavouring to hold everything at the risk of losing all. Mr. Hilaire Belloc estimates the total German losses at a million and three quarters.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE PACIFIC.

TWO BRITISH CRUISERS LOST.

NAVAL ACTION IN PACIFIC.

TWO RITISH CRUISERS LOST.

ONE VESSEL DAMAGED.

ENEMY IN SUPERIOR STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7, 3-20 a.m.

The Admiralty has received reports from German sources that a naval engagement has occurred off Valparaiso but has no official confirmation.

According to German reports, the Scharhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Dresden and Nurenberg concentrated near Valparaiso and fought a portion of Rear-Admiral Cradock's squadron on Sunday last. The Monmouth was sunk and the Glasgow escaped.

The Admiralty cannot accept the German version as accurate as the battleship Canopus which was specially sent to strengthen Rear-Admiral Cradock's squadron is not mentioned and only three of the five German ships entered Valparaiso.

It is therefore possible that full accounts of the action may considerably modify the German version.

Effective measures are being taken to deal with the situation in any event.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 2-10 a.m.

The Admiralty has received trustworthy information to the effect that a naval action has occurred off the Chilian coast.

The Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharnhorst and the action lasted for an hour.

Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and considerable sea.

The German squadron declined to accept action until sunset when the light gave it an important advantage.

Early in the action the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire but they fought until it was nearly dark, when an explosion occurred on the Good Hope, which foundered.

The Monmouth hauled off at dark making water badly. She was accompanied by the Glasgow which meanwhile had fought the Leipsig and Dresden.

On the enemy's approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which was also under fire from an armoured cruiser, drew off.

The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, with what result is not definitely known.

The Glasgow was not extensively damaged and sustained few casualties.

Neither the Canopus nor the Otranto, which were also in the neighbourhood were engaged in the action.

It appears that the British ships gallantly contested the action but in the absence of the Canopus the enemy's preponderance was considerable.

It is reported that a warship is ashore on the Chilian coast. This may be the Monmouth.

Energetic measures are being taken to rescue the survivors.

SANTIAGO, 5-50 a.m.

The cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nurenberg arrived at Valparaiso on Monday.

The German admiral reported that he had sunk the Monmouth and damaged the Goodhope and Glasgow in a battle sixty miles off Coronel.

He believes that all on the Monmouth were drowned.

The only information that the Chilian authorities have is a report from the Lavapie lighthouse that a cannonade was heard on Sunday evening but the result is unknown.

No information has been received of the Goodhope and Glasgow entering the Chilian Port.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN STORM.

MONMOUTH'S GALLANT EFFORT WHILE SINKING.

NEW, YORK, Nov. 7, 7-10 p.m.

Despatches from Valparaiso say that it is believed that the cruisers Bremen and Leipzig which the Germans say had been engaged in guarding the Glasgow and Otranto, which had been bottled up, have been recalled to assist in defence of other German warships in case the rumours of the approach of the Japanese fleet materialise.

The German officers state that the battle was fought in a storm. The Germans opened fire at six miles and the British fire was short. As the range closed to four miles, the British vessels were able to reply but they were then badly damaged.

The Monmouth when sinking gallantly tried to ram a German warship.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A Valparaiso message to the "New York Herald" says that the Monmouth continued the battle till her hull was riddled like a sieve.

Those who survived the terrific fire stood handling the guns until the cruiser, which was then running for the shore, turned turtle on sand.

The Germans abandoned the pursuit of the Glasgow on reaching the three-mile limit.

The Good Hope was then invisible.

The Dresden and Liepzig remained at Coronel to watch for a reappearance of the Glasgow.

The three others entered Valparaiso.

THE TWO SQUADRONS.

The Canopus is a pre-Dreadnought battleship of 12,950 tons, completed in 1900, and a speed of 18.25 knots. She carries four 12 in., twelve 6 in. and ten 3 in. guns besides quickfirers.

The Monmouth is an armoured cruiser, completed in 1903 of 9,800 tons. She can steam 24 knots. Her armament consists of fourteen 6 in, eight 3 in. guns and quick firers.

The Good Hope is a 14,100 ton armoured cruiser completed in 1902. She can steam nearly 25 knots. She carries two 9.2 in. sixteen 6 in. and fourteen 3 in. guns and five small guns.

The Glasgow is a protected cruiser of 4,820 tons with a speed of 26 knots and an armament of two 6 in. and ten 4 in. guns with four machine guns.

The Otranto belongs to the Orient line. She displaces 12,124 tons and has a speed of 18½ knots. Her armament is unknown but probably consists of 4 in. guns.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

The Scharnhorst and Gniesenau are sister ships. They are armoured cruisers of 11,420 tons. Their speed is 22 knots. Their armament consists of eight 8.2 in., six 5.9 in, twenty 3.4 in. and 18 smaller guns.

The Leipzig is a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons; speed 23 knots; armament ten 4.1 in and 16 smaller guns.

The Dresden is sister ship to the Emden, 3,544 tons, 24.5 knots and twelve 4.1 in. guns.

The Nuruberg is also a protected cruiser of 3,350 tons. Her speed is 23 knots. She carries ten 4.1 in guns and two machine guns.

THE ADMIRAL AND HIS STAFF

WERE THEY ON BOARD THE GOOD HOPE?

The Good Hope was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock K.C.V.O., and was commanded by Captain Philip Franklin. Presumably, the Admiral and his staff were on board. The vessel carried a complement of 900 whom over 50 were officers.

The Monmouth was commanded by Captain Frank Brandt. Her complement was 655. She carried 43 officers.

Sir Christopher Cradock entered the Navy in 1875. He served in the Soudan in 1891 and as Transport Service Officer in the Boer War. In 1900 he took part in the China Expedition. He was promoted to captain's rank for gallanty at Taku, and was awarded the order of the Royal Crown of Prussia by the Kaiser. He was appointed A. D. C. to the King in 1909 and was made a Rear-Admiral in 1910. He was twice decorated for saving life at sea and was thanked by the Admiralty and Board of Trade for his services in connection with the wreck of the P. & O. s.s. Delhi.

It is possible that the Admiral had transferred his flag to the Canopus, she being a battleship.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR A RENEWED ONSLAUGHT.

SITUATION SATISFACTORY FOR ALLIES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Reviewing the situation, Ruter's correspondent in Paris says:—While everything is extremely satisfactory, it would be premature to expect decisive results on the Franco-Belgian frontier in the immediate future.

By express orders of the Emperor William, the Germans, who were foiled by inundations in their movement against Nieuport, are still concentrating their efforts against Ypres.

Their forces on this front include the whole of the 1914 class whose training has been expedited but there are indications that the Germans are scraping together all available trained men for a renewed onslaught.

It is therefore possible that progress in the northern region may be slow for days, possibly for weeks.

Arras has continued to be the centre of severe fighting and has been subjected to a fierce bombardment, shells sometimes falling at the rate of five thousand an hour.

GERMAN FAILURE.

DESPERATE ATTACKS REPULSED BY ALLIES

VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

ENEMY DEFEATED AT MANY POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7, 6-10 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—

Between Armentieres and the La Bassee canal the British repulsed a violent attack against Neuvechapelle. We have checked severe counter-attacks day and night between the La Bassee canal and Arras.

Between Arras and the Oise we have made slight progress in the region of Vermeilles and the south of Aixnoulette.

Relative tranquillity prevails on the Yser. The Belgians advanced from Nieuport to Lombaertzyde, and were counter-attacked by the Germans, but were supported in good time. The situation on that side was completely restored. The marines at Dixmude have repelled a new counter-offensive. The enemy's attacks around Bixschoote have been also repulsed by the French, who moved forward.

There is no change in the situation east of Ypres. We assumed the offensive south-east of Ypres, co-operated with the British, and defeated a particularly violent attack by an active corps of Germans recently brought to this region. We continue at Vailly to regain ground.

The enemy again atacked in the Argonne, but were repulsed, and we at the end of the day advanced at several points and also occupied the villages of Haucourt and Iogeville. The enemy's offensive in the wooded region on the heights of the Meuse, south east of Verdun, and also in the Forest of Apremont, also failed.

We carried trenches in the neighbourhood of St. Remy. The German attacks against the approaches to Grande-Couronne-de-Nancy resulted in considerable losses to the enemy, and the enemy's attempt to surprise us on the heights dominating Col-de-Sainte-Marie failed completely.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The communique adds that between the Somme and Oise and the Oise and Meuse detailed actions have been fought. We have consolidated our advance on Andechy. Our artillery in the region of the Forest of Aigle has destroyed a German column of waggons at long range. We have retaken Sapigneul. There has been desperate fighting in the Argonne where the enemy was repulsed with the bayonet we also repulsed fresh attacks in the Woevre region, Grand-Couronne de Nancy and the Forest of Parroy.

The communique emphasises the greatness of the Russian victory in Galicia.

GERMANS TO ATTEMPT NEW OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Germans in the north of France and Belgium seem to be about to make changes in the composition of their forces and to be reinforcing the reserve corps of new formations, which have been severely handled, with active troops, in order to attempt a new offensive or at least counteract in some measure the sanguinary defeats which have been inflicted on them.

VIOLENT CANNONADES NORTH OF ARRAS.

PARIS, Nov. 6, 6-25 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—

There has been no appreciable change on the whole front. Fighting has continued on the same scale as before between Dixmude and Lys without any marked advance or retreat. There have been violent cannonades north of Arras and against the town, but without result for the enemy.

ALLIES SUCCESSES ON THE MEUSE.

A VILLAGE RECAPTURED AT BAYONE POINT.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A communiqué says that further attacks by Germans on the entire line on Saturday were repulsed. The Allies reoccupied the old trenches north-east of Vailly and recaptured the village of Saint Remi on the heights of the Meuse at the point of bayonet.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY BOGGED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

British aviators who watched the inundations at Dixmude saw the enemy collecting in groups on the dykes and their heavy artillery was bogged.

Aviators have harassed the advancing German columns with bombs. The tactical transfer of troops behind the German front is largely performed by motorbuses.

BELGIANS OCCUPY BOTH BANKS OF YSER

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6, 3-40 p.m.

The Belgians are occupying both banks of the Yser and the battle is now proceeding over a triangle formed by Dixmude, Roulers and Ypres.

GERMANS FEAR AN ATTACK AT BRUGES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Dutch papers report that German soldiers are returning exhausted to Bruges, where the Germans are now fearing an attack. British and French airmen are flying over Bruges and a Frenchman dropped bombs, just missing the petroleum tanks.

ALLIES RECAPTURE SOUPIR.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

At eleven last night it was officially stated:—The battle to the north is as violent as ever. Our offensive continues east and south of Ypres. Several German attacks in the Arras district and between Arras and the Oise have been repulsed. We have recaptured Soupir north-east of Vailly-sur-Aisne.

In the evening, continued violent but fruitless attacks were made in Argonne. We carried some trenches on the heights of the Meuse, east of Verdun.

ALLIES' SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Press Bureau states that the vigour of the enemy's attack has decreased and the process of pressing him back is making slow but steady progress. The Allies' advance has been most marked south of Dixmude and towards Gheluvely, but misty weather has tended to hamper the operations.

THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

ALLIES' SPLENDID WORK.

DOGGED PERSISTANCE OF THE BRITISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, 12-40 p.m.

The Press Bureau despatch from "eye-witness" to-day describes the momentous fighting around Ypres, which the Germans set their hearts on capturing by October 30th.

It has been eminently a soldiers' battles, the despatch says, and the British without exaggeration have behaved splendidly. Sheer weight of metal and numbers might temporarily drive us back, but the British would recover the ground before night in the face of heavy odds, continuous immense masses of reinforcements and the concentrated fire of the enemy's guns.

The Britons' dogged resistance has upheld the reputation of the Army and we hold Ypres. Our Allies, with the dash for which the French are famous, have done deeds which will never die and the Belgians have displayed the utmost gallantry.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

"Eye-witness" says that at the battle of Ypres our losses have naturally been heavy but we have taken far heavier toll from the enemy. The German troops have won our respect by the way they advanced to certain death but it is proved that they are sometimes forced on, as a wounded prisoner described officers as "warning us that if we gave way fire would be opened from behind. The threat was fulfilled. I was wounded with a German bullet."

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

"FOR REASONS OF HUMANITY."

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The "Gaulois," of Paris, publishes the text of the proclamation of Field-Marshal von der Goltz informing the people of Brussels of the imminent arrival of German troops from France, alleging that they are coming for reasons of humanity as cholera is raging in the French army.

FALL OF TSINGTAO.

FORTS TAKEN AT BAYONET POINT.

A BRILLIANT CHARGE.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Nov. 7, 7-10 a.m.

It is officially announced that Tsingtao has surrendered.

TOKIO, Nov. 7.

Tsingtau surrendered after the central fort had been captured by two companies of infantry, two hundred prisoners being taken.

The Germans hoisted the white flag at seven in the morning.

A brilliant charge against the central fort was led by General Yamada at the head of companies of engineers.

The German and Japanese losses were large, but the numbers are not given.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

TOKIO, Nov. 7.

After the capture of the central fort at Tsingtao, the left wing of attackers advanced and occupied Chansan, which was the base of the German right wing. Other forces captured at the point of the bayonet the forts of the first line, including dangerous defence works, and others advanced on the main line of the forts. Suddenly the flag of surrender appeared. For the previous two days, warships had kept up a terrific rain of shells from the east and south, which inflicted great havoc.

LONDON, Nov. 8

Britain and Japan have exchanged heartiest congratulations on the fall of Tsingtao.

"GERMANS OUT OF ASIA"

KAISER ON SURRENDER OF KIAOCHAO

LONDON, Nov. 8

"The Germans out of Asia" is the keynote of comments on the fall of Tsingtao. The papers recall the Kaiser's declaration that it would be a greater shame to surrender Kiaochao to the Japanese than Berlin to the Russians.

ADMINISTRATION OF TSINGTAO.

TOKIO, Nov. 7, 8-30 p.m.

Baron Suzuki, Vice-Minister of the Navy, said that Japan would administer Tsingtao during the war and afterwards open negotiations with China.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

TOKIO, Nov. 7.

It is officially announced that the Japanese casualties in the final action against Tsingtao were 36 killed and 182 wounded. Two British officers were wounded.

The Germans sent representatives to ask for the terms of surrender and at nine in the morning a conference was held at Moltke barracks.

SUCCESSFUL STOPPAGE OF SMUGGLING

TOKIO, Nov. 7.

It is believed that the capitulation of Tsingtao was hastened by the stoppage of the smuggling of provisions from the Lingchau coast.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE REPORT.

The Japanese Consul in Bombay received the following cable from Tokio late on Saturday night:—

Our investing army at Tsing-tao seized, at 1-40 a.m., Saturday, a fort in the centre of the enemy's main defence line on the left bank of the Hai-po-ho, by a fierce charge of a body consisting of two companies of infantry, and a squad of sappers. Our left wing took the Haiao-tienshan Fort at 5-10 a.m., and the middle corps the Tai-tungchen Fort at 5-35, while the Chungchia-ao Fort, west to the Central Fort, fell into our hands together with their two heavy guns. Subsequently the forts of Ilts, Bismark and Moltke were occupied by our front force. White flags were hoisted at the Observatory at 7 a.m., and at the coast batteries at about 7-30 a.m.

A further cable received by the Japanese Consul in Bombay yesterday morning stated that the besieged Germans at Tsingtao sent a delegation to the Japanese Commander at 9-20 a.m., and proposed surrender. Negotiations for capitulation were still proceeding at 4 p.m.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT THE FRONT.

VISIT TO BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN.

PARIS, Nov. 8, 12-55 p.m.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

President Poincarè visited Dunkirk last Sunday and conferred with General Joffre and the British and Belgian military authorities.

M. Poincarè, General Joffre and M. Millerand visited the Belgian Sovereigns on Monday at Furnes, which the Germans had been vigorously bombarding on Sunday.

The King and the President also visited the troops. M. Poincarè also visited the troops at Ypres.

(Cont... page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

CITY OF DARKNESS.

THE SPY DANGER.

ENGLAND STILL INFESTED WITH GERMANS

STRANGE STORY OF THE LIEGE GUNS.

London, says our correspondent, is still infested by Germans especially in the Hotels, and people are getting restless under the suspicion that many spies are still lingering in England.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

London is indeed becoming a city of darkness after sunset. With that obstinate desire to secure every small commercial advantage that distinguishes the small trader, the first orders regarding the suppression of obvious lighting were ignored. The Commissioner of police has consequently issued further instructions and I think it quite likely that steps will be taken to make his orders effective. Before the war the time for the closing of licensed premises was half past twelve; soon after hostilities had commenced, I advised your readers that this had been altered to eleven o'clock; as I write, the papers publish the news that henceforth the sale of alcoholic drinks must cease at ten oclock.

In the meanwhile Londoners are not by any means comfortable under Mr. McKenna's placid assurance that the spy system was effectively dealt with at the commencement of the war. In proof of his contention, the Home Secretary pointed to the secrecy with which our overseas force had been despatched. It is true that we at Home were kept in ignorance of the despatch of the various corps to France, but really Mr. McKenna does not seriously contend that Germany was ignorant of the movements of a hundred thousand men who landed at Ostend and were moved thence to the front. One journal has been rude enough to pit the cunning of German spy mongers against that of our Home Secretary. There is no particular insult in doing so, for espionage is a matter of genius among the Teutons.

GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

In the meanwhile German managers, German sub-managers, German waiters and other servants infest our hotels. Two minutes from my office, where I am now writing, there is a huge hotel belonging to a leading railway company. Both the manager and sub-managers are Germans. I stayed there for three months on a stretch and can only say that all the naturalisation papers in the world could not anglicise these two men. The English people in general and Londoners in particular are becoming ominously restless on the subject.

Without casting doubt on the loyalty of certain wealthy Germans who are in this country as naturalised Britons, it is difficult not to feel sympathy with those who complain that, to put it mildly, they have not quite played the game. Mr. George R. Sims in "The Referee" has dealt with the matter pretty directly as regards the firm of Brunner, Mond and Company. Both the partners of this firm have been knighted and one at least made a Privy Councillor by the British Government. As Mr. Sims has truly said, however, much we may trust their loyalty, the fact remains that they have been in a peculiarly favourable position to know the trend of events in Germany and it is more than likely that the authorities over here relied on men of this stamp to advise us as to such dangers as might threaten England from Prussia. It is difficult to feel quite satisfied with the number of German born subjects in high places.

SIR C. WYNDHAM'S INNOVATION.

Sir Charles Wyndham is an old man; indeed, the father of the theatrical world. But age does not seem in his case, to have strengthened the conservative instinct. He has set an example to other theatrical managers that will no doubt be followed should it prove successful. Realising that the darkness of the streets at night prevents a large number of playgoers attending the theatres whether they travel by motor car, carriage, or bus, he has substituted six matinees and two evening performances every week, at the Criterion for two matinees and six evening performances.

The theatrical interest, by the way, is fairly maintained in London despite the war. Mr. Oscar Asche at the Globe Theatre is running an innovation. This is a Zulu play based on the well-known Zulu novel of Sir H. Rider Haggard. The popular actor has approached dangerously near the borderland of modesty in his make-up as an ebony chieftain.

Nightly at the Café Royal might have been seen until a week ago a striking looking girl obviously of the class from which the artists' models are drawn. She had straight Saxon features that would have been considered boyish in any but an English girl, blue eyes, and semi-short straight golden hair. Altogether she reminded one of "Peter Pan" as performed by Miss Pauline Chase in Sir J. M. Barrie's famous play. She appeared [illegible] and intelligent. I was shocked to hear from an artist friend to-day that this poor girl was the victim of a tragedy that even the overwhelming war news could not crowd out of the daily papers. Her name was Dorothy Henry and she lived with an artist, called Currie in a square in Chelsea. On Friday last, in a fit of madness he shot her through the heart and then killed himself. My friend who acts as a sort of philanthropist and good samaritan among his poorer and erring brothers of the brush was going down to Essex to attend the unfortunate girl's funeral.

GENERAL PARIS.

Strange coincidences occur in this world! The least observant have failed to miss the fact that while our Army in France is commanded by General French, the command of the bluejackets and marines landed at Antwerp was entrusted to General Paris of the Royal Marine Artillery. General Paris is an officer of experience and distinction. In October, 1899, he was appointed to the Naval Intelligence Department and six months later was appointed to Sir Frederick Carrington's staff for service in the Boer War. He was regarded as a smart officer and selected for special service, being given command of two field batteries of the Rhodesian Field Force, and on January 8th, 1902, distinguished himself in a running fight with a party of the enemy near Vryburg, which resulted in the capture of their convoy.

THE GUNS AT LIEGE.

A friend of mine has just crossed the Atlantic as a shipmate of a prominent German official. The latter told him an interesting story about the guns in the forts at Liège. It appears that the Belgian Government invited tenders for a contract from both the French and German governments for these guns, and the latter tendered a price far below that asked by their Latin neighbours. The guns duly arrived and were placed in the forts. But they were tested by the King of Belgians and their range found to be one thousand yards short of that stipulated. They were immediately replaced by guns of French manufacture. It may be borne in mind that the Germans in the early stages of the seige of Liège lost great numbers of men by apparent miscalculations as to distances.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

There are notable developments in the Army Medical Corps, and more than one personality that has become prominent is well-known in India. There are to be two Directors-General of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Sir Alfred Keogh, who is one of them, held the position from 1904 to 1909. He has not been idle since and recently acted as Chief Commissioner of the British Red Cross Society in France. In South Africa, Sir Alfred served with distinction and was mentioned in despatches for his work in charge of a general hospital. The reason for duplicating the post of Director-General is that one of the occupants may act at the Front, while the other remains in England. Sir Alfred Keogh will be in London, while his colleague Sir Arthur Sloggett will join the Expeditionary Force. India knows something of Sir Arthur for he was on active service on the Frontier in 1884. Since then he has seen a great deal of active service, in both the Soudan campaigns and in South Africa. But best known in India of all the medical men whose names have become prominent in connection with the present war is Sir Almroth Wright, who has been appointed one of the Consulting Physicians to our Army in France. Sir Almroth was a prominent member of the Indian Plague Commission, 1898-1900. He is a great bacteriologist and the author of a work on the antiseptic value of dirt. Sir Almroth has had his political moods, though they have been unconnected with party. A violent attack on the suffragette movement aroused the antagonism of the leaders of that feminine campaign.

PRINCESS MARY'S SCHEME.

The Princess Mary, in a letter full of girlish feeling, has modestly put forward an appeal that she has long had in her mind, but was shy of introducing in case it would clash with other appeals during the first few weeks of the war. It is a request for £100,000 to send a Christmas present to each of our soldier at the front. The cost and details have evidently been carefully worked out. To the British it will take the form of a tobacco box, tinder box and pipe and to the Indian Contingent, sweets suitably packed so that the box will remain a souvenir. The latter gifts are reminiscent of Queen Victoria's gifts of small tin boxes of chocolate to our troops in Africa. The subscription list has already been handsomely headed by a donation from the Princess herself, the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke of Devonshire and others. Princess Mary is still very much a girl and quite unaffected and simple in her ways. She is her mother's constant companion. In fact the life must in many ways remind the Queen of her own girlhood. She was the Princess Mary, though generally known as May among her friends. Her Majesty was an only daughter and always the companion of her mother, one of the most popular Princesses in England. Like the present Princess Mary, the Queen had several brothers. Both are highly sensitive, though in looks, the young Princess is more like her grandmother, Queen Alexandra. While Queen Mary is decidedly fair her three brothers were all dark, though with unmistakably blue eyes. The Prince of Wales is quite fair and his eyes are very blue, as also are those of Prince Albert and that very jolly little boy Prince John. The last seems inclined to be what is usually described as the "Monkey" of the family.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE WAR.

The Public Schools are competing for the premier honour in the number of old boys at the front and in the roll of honour. Wellington, as the school for soldiers *par excellence* naturally takes a high place, though probably Eton, the school of Wellington and Roberts, still leads the way. Harrow is extremely well represented and the position of Rugby and Marlborough is good. Winchester has done well, though not so well as might have been anticipated. The feature of the fighting services, however, is the number of vigorous officers, who come direct from garrison towns and naval ports, and have been educated at schools comparatively little known. For example Portsmouth Grammar School and Plymouth College are both well represented at the front, as well as in the Honours List.

TURKS DEFEATED IN ASIA MINOR.

UTMOST ALARM IN TURKEY.

'COUNTRY CONDEMNED TO DEATH."

HOW GRAND VIZIER WAS COERCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TIFLIS, Nov. 7.

Russians have repulsed Turks at Alaschkerd and in the region north-east of Karakilissa.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, 12-55 p.m.

After a desperate battle the Russians have captured the strong Turkish position of Koeprinkoei, commanding the road to Erzeroum.

TURKS SINK RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP,

LONDON, Nov. 6, 12-40 p.m.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Turks have sunk the Russian battleship Sinop.

TURKISH CRUISERS BOMBARD BATOUM.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is reported that Turkish cruisers have bombarded Batoum.

Batoum is a town of Russian Transcaucasia, on the Black Sea, 201 miles W. of Tiflis. The Berlin Congress of 1878, in sanctioning the cession of Batoum by Turkey to Russia, stipulated that it should not be made into a naval station, but the Russians have rendered it a second Sebastopol, and in 1886 withdrew its privileges as a free port. The harbour is one of the best on the east coast of the Black Sea.

COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS

DENOUNCED AS "A PACK OF BANDITS.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 6.

Cherif Pasha, Leader of the Turkish Opposition, has telegraphed to the French Premier denouncing the Committee of Union and Progress as a handful of bandits signing the country's death-sentence, and expressing the hope that his compatriots will rise against them.

TURKEY'S SWORD FOR GERMANY.

SULTAN HAS CONDEMNED COUNTRY TO DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Prince Sabah-ed-din, a prominent opponent of the Union and Progress League, has telegraphed to the Sultan declaring that by drawing sword for Germany the Sultan has condemned the country to death and has acted against the nation's interest and will.

RESIGNATION OF TURKISH MINISTERS

AN INDEX OF PUBLIC OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 12-40 p.m.

It is announced in Amsterdam, Djavid Bey, Turkish Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation.

The resignation of half the Turkish Ministry shows how completely Turkish opinion is divided. Many Turks deeply resent being rushed by the Germans into an abyss. German officers undoubtedly began the hostilities in the sole interest of Germany.

GERMANY'S CAT'S-PAW.

RUPTURE BITTERLY RESENTED IN SYRIA

LONDON, Nov. 6, 5-30 p.m.

Arrivals in Alexandria from Syria state that the Turks are terribly depressed by the rupture with the Triple Entente and bitterly resent Germany's using Turkey as a cat's-paw.

ALARM IN TURKEY.

MILITARY PARTY'S THREAT TO GRAND VIZIER.

SOFIA, Nov. 7.

The great majority of Turks are condemning the action of the Government. It appears that the Grand Vizier three times endeavoured to resign, but was threatened with a court-martial by the Military party. The best Turkish opinion views the situation with the utmost alarm.

DEFENCE OF EGYPT.

BRITAIN TO ASSUME SOLE BURDEN.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.

Recognising the respect with which the Egyptian Moslems regard the Sultan in his religious capacity, Great Britain will assume the sole burden of the war without calling for the Egyptians' aid in it but expects the population to refrain from hampering the military operations or rendering aid to the enemy.

BRITISH AND EGYPTIANS IN PERFECT HARMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The Secretary of State's cable to the Viceroy, dated London, 5th November, states:—

The Egyptian Prime Minister in an interview with an Italian newspaper declares that the Egyptian authorities and representatives of the British occupation are working in perfect harmony. Mohamed Bey, Chief of the Egyptian Liberal Party, replying to the declarations of the German Chancellor to the Danish press about Egyptian loyalty says, he thanks God for British protection which saves Egypt from German barbarism, invasion and from the fate of Louvain and Rheims.

Ten thousand Mussulmans at Baku offered prayers for success of the common Russian fatherland.

ZANZIBAR MAHOMEDANS.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 7-0 p.m.

Influential Mahommedans of Zanzibar have voluntarily telegraphed to the Grand Vizier that they could not sympathise with the enemies of Great Britain nor believe that fighting on the German side will do Turkey and Islam any good.

SOUTH AFRICAN MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

DURBAN, Nov. 7.

Mohammedan leaders in an interview agreed that their foremost duty was loyalty to the Sovereign and the Empire.

CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 5-30 p.m.

The British Red Crescent Society has contributed 275 sterling to the Indian Fund.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 7-0 p.m.

The All India Moslem League has passed a resolution expressing the deepest sorrow at the Porte's action under the malign influence of Germany and condemning its step as being fraught with the gravest consequences for the Ottoman Empire and jeopardising the best interests of the Islamic world.

RUSSIAN ASSURANCES TO BULGARIA,

SOFIA, Nov. 6.

The Russian Minister has assured the Premier that Russia will leave Bulgaria free to act in conformity with her own interests.

THE KING RECEIVES THE AGA KHAN IN AUDIENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 7-0 p.m.

King George to-day received the Aga Khan in audience.

NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

SYMPATHIES WITH THE BRITISH.

ROME, Nov. 6.

Signor Sounino, the new Foreign Minister, is a sincere sympathiser with the British. His mother was English.

LORD ROBERTS' CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Lord Roberts has sent telegrams of congratulation to Sir John French and Sir James Willcocks on the magnificent bravery of all ranks, British and Indian. Lord Roberts welcomes the Indians, who, in his words, "came to fight for the cause of liberty and truth upholding our great Empire."

JEWS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 7-0 p.m.

A Jewish battalion is being formed in London for active service. There are already a thousand Jews at the front.

LATE MAJOR-GENERAL KEKEWICH.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 7-0 p.m.

At the inquest on Major-General Kekewich a verdict of suicide was returned. The doctor said he suffered from great waves of depression.

REPORTED DEATH OF GENL. VON KLUCK.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is reported that General von Kluck has died of wounds in a hospital at Namur.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

DECREASE OF NEARLY FORTY MILLIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 3-50 p.m.

The decrease in the value of Imports during October amounted to £20,170,887 sterling, and in exports to £18,020,884. The only increases in Imports were in meat and foodstuffs. Raw cotton decreased by seven million sterling, and wool by £837,043. In Exports, coal decreased by £2,198,273 and manufactured cotton by £5,264,533 and wool by £1,234,656.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

FURTHER MEETINGS AND ASSURANCES

BEGUM'S STIRRING APPEAL.

Telegrams continue to reach us from all parts of India containing assurances of the firm devotion and staunch loyalty of Indian Mussalmans to the British Throne and condemning the recklessness of the Young Turks. H. H. the Begum of Bhopal has issued a stirring appeal to her subjects to remain firmly loyal to the Government.

On Friday H. H. the Begum of Bhopal addressed a large gathering of her Sardars, officers and people on the present aspect. In the course of a long address the Begum Saheb said:—Germany has played another stratagem. Mainly she has lured certain influential members of the Ottoman Empire to espouse her cause thinking perhaps that she would by this means deprive India of the laurels she is sure (God willing) to gain for her unswerving loyalty and devotion. Is it not a matter for regret then that Turkey should without any provocation and that too after the Ottoman Government had more than once given assurances of Turkey's neutrality, join hands with the enemies of our British Government? I believe, gentlemen, that you have read in papers how the British Government is now as ever having the Mahomedan interests at heart. I have every hope that my subjects will show their customary zeal in carrying out my wishes and I have no doubt that they will follow me and my ancestors and predecessors, as well as their own in remaining firm in their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

The Coonoor Mosque was the scene of a large gathering of Mahomedan residents on Saturday. Telegrams deploring the action of Turkey and assuring the Government of the loyalty to the gathering were sent to the Viceroy.

ALLAHABAD MAHOMEDANS CONDEMN TURKEY'S ACTION.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held at Allahabad on Saturday evening at which all leading members of the community were present and resolutions were passed expressing deep devotion and loyalty to the British Crown and condemning Turkey's action.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League resolutions were passed assuring his Excellency the Viceroy that the suicidial and unjustifiable action of Turkey in the European war does not and cannot affect the loyalty and devotion of Indian Muslims, and thanking for the assurance of immunity of holy places from attack or molestation.

CONTENTED MUSSALMANS OF BALUCHISTAN.

The news conveyed by the Gazette of India Special that war has broken out between Great Britain and Turkey was received by the Mahomedans in Quetta very quietly. The Mussalmans of Baluchistan look with disfavour at the ill-advised and unprovoked action of Turkey. They deplore that Turkey has been decoyed by Germany into ranging herself against her best friend England and against the wishes of Indian Mussalmans. The public announcement by his Majesty's Government in regard to the holy places and Jeddah is gratefully approved.

The Nawab of Janjira has issued a proclamation enjoining loyalty to Great Britain on his subjects.

BOMBAY ANJUMAN'S ASSURANCE.

The following telegram was sent to H.E. the Viceroy by Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Esmail Sobani, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay:—

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, beg to assure H. E. the Viceroy, that they deplore and disapprove of the attitude adopted by the Turkish Government during the present hostilities, and beg to reaffirm their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. The Mussalmans are deeply touched by, and feel grateful to the Government for their assurance of protecting the holy places of Islam and for procuring similar assurances from their Allies.

GERMAN DEFEATS IN POLAND.

NECESSITATE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A Belgian official communique says:—"Repeated German defeats in Poland appear to have caused the withdrawal of a part of the enemy's troops from Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Dutch papers continue to report the departure of the German troops from Belgium eastward.

THE CAPE "REBELLION."

GENERAL SMUTS' SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8.

General Smuts, in a spirited speech scathingly denounced the rebellion. He declared that the rebels wished to exchange the free constitution for the so-called Republic under the Prussian heel, which nobody wanted.

PETROL SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.

There is great shortage of petrol and benzine in Germany.

GERMANS AT ST. MIHIEL.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The Germans at Saint Mihiel are faced with insurmountable earthworks and closely hemmed in on both flanks.

PRESSING FORWARD.

HUGE CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

BIG GUNS AND 19,000 MEN TAKEN.

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT IN GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7, 6-10 p.m.

It is officially stated here that from the 23rd October to the 4th November the Russians on the front from Cracow to Thorn captured three howitzers, forty field-guns, 38 quick-firers, great quantities of war material, 274 officers and 18,500 men.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING ALONG ENTIRE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, 5-20 p.m.

The Austrians have suffered an exceedingly severe defeat in Galicia and the Russians have recaptured Jaroslav, taking five thousand prisoners. The Austrians resisted desperately in great force and made persistent day and night attacks.

The Tsar and Russian Staff attended a thanksgiving service at headquarters.

News has been received that the Austrians are retreating along the entire front.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF KOLO.

GERMANS INTEND TO MAKE A STAND ALONG WARTHA.

LONDON, Nov. 7

An official German communique states that three Russian cavalry divisions crossed the river Warta above Kolo. It claims to have driven them back, but the fact is significant taken in conjunction with the reported Russian occupation of Kolo and the expectation that the Germans intend to make a stand along the Warta, before falling back on the fortified positions from Kalisz to Czenstochowa.

The German rearguard has suffered heavily. The enemy continues to retreat beyond the Vistula. There have been small engagements near Warta.

The Austrians retreating in Galicia have left many cholera victims.

RUSSIANS DEVELOP THE OFFENSVIE.

GERMANS RETREATING BEYOND THE VISTULA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.

A communique says that the Russians are developing successfully the offensive in the Romienten woods and Lyck.

It is officially announced that a German column passed through Czenstochowa going westward.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The General Staff, surveying the operations in Poland and Galicia, says:—

Towards the beginning of October we were engaged on a battlefront of five hundred versts wide on the line of Warsaw-Cosenice-Przemysl-Czernowice. We obtained decided success on October 20th. against the Germans on the left bank of the Vistula in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, which was the right wing of our strategic front. The object of the subsequent offensive was to strike northward at the enemy's front, which continued to be maintained on the Vistula and the San. From October 23rd. to 27th, we broke down the Austrian and German resistance which was fighting stubbornly in the region of Cosenice and Ivangorod but was threatend with having its flank turned beyond the river Pilitza and it fell back.

Between October 28th and November 2nd we overcame the enemy's resistance in the region of New Alexandria and Sandomir and the principal Austrian forces in Galicia were forced to retreat on November 5th.

On November 4th the Austrians made a final attempt to repel the Russians who were crossing the San.

The enemy pushed its offensive in wide successive waves but was everywhere repulsed with heavy loss, being energetically pursued along the entire front.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed to General Joffre saying that the Russian success in Galicia is the greatest victory in the eastern theatre since the beginning of the war. He is confident as to the ultimate issue of the struggle.

General Joffre has replied congratulating him and expressing equal confidence in the final success of the Allies.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT BAKALAREJO.

A NUMBER OF MERE STRIPLINGS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

It is officially stated that the prisoners captured at Bakalarejo included a number of lads aged from fifteen to sixteen. They were badly equipped and worse trained and numbers of such lads fell in masses as they attacked in close formation.

WITH THE INDIAN TROOPS.

SCENES IN CAMP.

The following notes from a correspondent on the Indian troops' camp life and the journey from Marseilles are published by the "Manchester Guardian." The correspondent writes:—

We have been in camp two days. I am quite comfortable, but the people who have come from the hot weather find the nights very cold. There is much that I could tell you that would be interesting, but I must not say where we are or what regiments are here. You can imagine, however, that the mixture of East and West is extraordinarily picturesque. I am sitting in the sun outside my tent as I write, and within ten yards of me are picketed a number of mules with their Indian grooms squatting on the ground in the middle, while fifty yards further on are a score of Indians, also squatting, with their tunics off, and revealing an inner fortification of very European-looking cardigan and other nondescript waistcoats. Some of them are coiling their long hair round their heads under their puggarees; others are cooking their flat pancake-looking chupatties, while the little brass flower vases from which they eat their other food are gleaming in the sun. A little further, again, others are dragging and pushing reluctant sheep and goats towards the part of the camp where they are to be slaughtered—one man has just given up pushing his sheep, and is being assisted to hoist it on his shoulders.

Our railway journey was evidently the great local event at all the stations. We stopped at many of them, and at the small ones most of the population crowded round and presented bouquets and fruit and flowers and cigarettes and bottles of wine to officers and men indiscriminately (they could not tell the difference). I was several times asked to point out "le général French." At the larger stations only a privileged crowd was allowed on the platform to perform the same offices, while the populace cheered behind the barriers and on the bridges and embankments. As we steamed into one big station I saw a band of evidently distinguished Red Cross ladies standing awaiting us with trays of dainty cups of coffee. It was only just as we started off that they realised that they had let the first two coaches of officers go by and had politely presented the whole lot to a carriageful men. They expected officers to be covered with gold lace, as theirs have been until now.

As I said before I started, the whole thing was and continues to be for me amazingly like going to school again. After being used to having a lot of people under one for twenty years, it is quaint to find oneself everyone's junior in a complicated organisation which one has not yet learned to understand. I expect to develop a nervous affection of the right arm, as my hand is in a constant condition of tentatively coming up to my cap in my perpetual uncertainty as to whether I ought not to be giving or returning a salute.

BEEF TOO TOUGH FOR BULLETS

KING AMUSED BY 'NARROW ESCAPES.'

When the King and Queen visited wounded soldiers at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, on Saturday, Oct. 10 they were able to get first-hand evidence of what is meant by the chance of war.

One man to whom their Majesties spoke was shot in the neck, and the bullet passed over his ribs and out at his back without inflicting any permanent damage.

Another was saved by a tin of bully beef which was packed in his haversack. A bullet struck and penetrated the tin, but had not sufficient impetus left to carry it through the compressed meat. Tin, beef and imbedded bullet were submitted for their Majesties inspection, and the serviceable toughness of the beef formed an obviously irresistible subject for jokes as to the stability of that form of rations.

A third soldier proudly and gratefully exhibited a tobacco tin to which he owes his life. A shrapnel bullet was the missile in this instance, and even the solid slab of navy cut tobacco did not prove a complete protection. But the bullet was deflected or checked to such an extent that, on passing into the soldier's hip, it inflicted only a flesh wound instead of putting an end to the man's life.

Tobacco, the King commented, could evidently be a shield as well as a solace in some circumstances.

A fourth man was shot in the mouth. There was no exterior frontal wound, so it was apparent that the missile caught the soldier with an open mouth. This consideration for his personal appearance was short-lived, however, for the bullet carried away most of the teeth on one side and passed out behind the ear. This patient is doing wonderfully well.

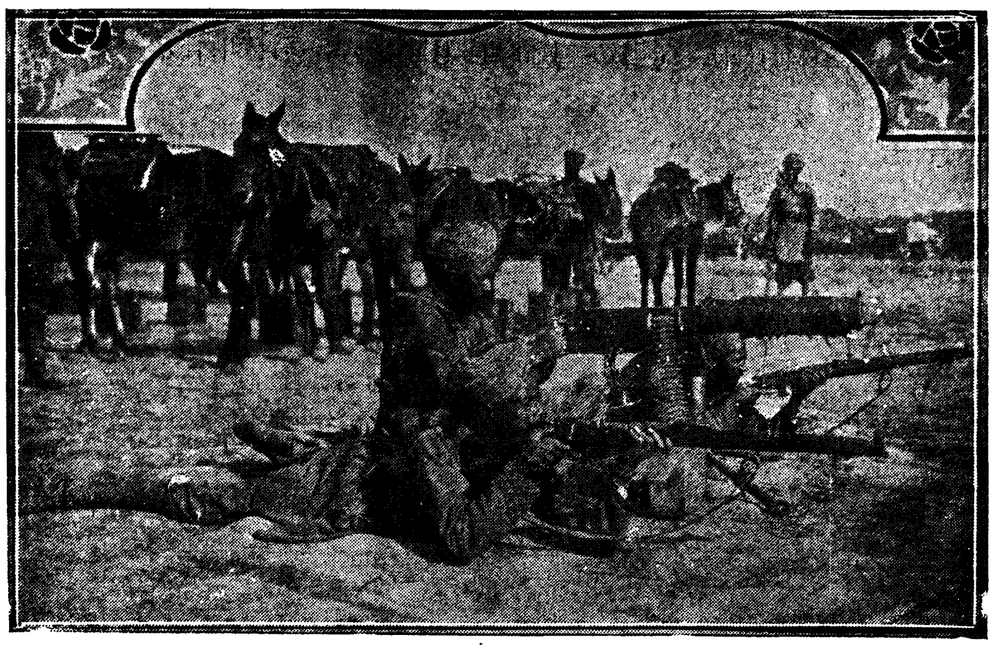
An artilleryman had a marvellous escape. A bursting shell killed his horse and hurled the rider into the river beside which his battery was located. He was unable to scramble out, but could stand waist deep in the water, and remained in that position for 16 hours before he was discovered and rescued. He is paralysed in both legs and stone deaf, but not otherwise injured, and the King and Queen heard with great pleasure that he was getting better, and would probably recover entirely.

The King learned from one of the soldiers that Mr. Atkins had christened the Uhlans "Ewe-lambs." His informant displayed many mementoes of the battlefield, among which was the lance-head of one of the "Ewe-lambs."

King George questioned practically all the men concerning their regiment and corps, and astonished them by the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the officers under whom they had served.

One big Guardsman declared afterwards that his Majesty seemed to carry "the blinking Army List in his head."

INDIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

THRILLING CHARGE BY FRENCH INFANTRY.

GERMANS OUTWITTED ON THE SOMME.

As will have been gathered from the official communiques, the fighting between the Oise and the Somme has been of the most desperate character, wrote Mr. Ernest Smith special correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on Oct. 11. From Sept. 28 to Oct. 2 the Germans made attack after attack on the line Ribecourt, Lassigny, and Chaulnes. On Sept. 28 the Prussian Guard, which was thrown furiously and regardless of life against our positions at Roye, were literally decimated by artillery fire, and in their hasty retreat left 800 prisoners in our hands. But, although repeatedly driven back, the Germans, in their frantic efforts to break through the ring which they recognised was closing round them, or head it off, took up a formidable position between Amiens and Peronne at a point which commands the roads to Bapume and Arras.

What has happened before in the course of this overwhelming turning movement happened again. We were on him almost before he had time to breathe, and certainly before he had had time to dig himself into the new position as completely as he could have wished. The French were quite prepared for an immediate attack. With a view to forcing the passage of the Somme they had followed up well provided with artillery.

A BRILLIANT FEAT.

The way the French managed to get across the river is one of the most striking feats of the war. They were expected to advance in the direction of Bray, and here the Germans concentrated their main force and their guns. They never thought the French would dare move troops over the marshy ground between the Somme canal and the river. But they did; and small groups struggled along a four-mile front through this low-lying bogland to the banks of the river.

It was at ten o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1 that the "75" field guns, in position behind the hillock at Mericourt, opened fire on the Germans. From their defences at Bray the enemy's guns barked out an angry reply. A furious artillery duel monopolised their attention, but in the meanwhile the French infantry, bearing away to the west, was creeping up to the river near Corbie. At noon the order to cross the Somme was given.

Forty minutes later the attackers were in force on its northern banks and were joined by their cavalry, who had been fortunate enough to find a passage near Sailly.

THE FINAL RUSH.

It was not until the French had reformed and were preparing to attack the enemy's position at Bray that the Germans discovered that the Somme had been crossed under their very noses. There was no stopping the advancing army now. From Mericourt the batteries of 75's redoubled their efforts to silence the German guns; the cavalry swept round by Moriancourt and got on the flank of the enemy's position; while the infantry pushed ahead to attack the village of Bray from the west.

The moment came for the final rush. There was a blare of trumpets, standards were unfurled, and row after row of infantry rolled forward like great waves on the doomed position above the village. The shriek of the shells from the hillock at Mirecourt ceased, there was just the ping of bullets cutting through the air. . . . then the noise of the mitrailleuse, like the slitting of a piece of calico, and. . . . the yell of thousands of trumphant voices—the tricolour was being waved from above the heights of the enemy's positions. The bugles sounded the charge again with new vigour, a furious rush swept the men in blue coats and red trousers up the hillside, and and the battle of Bray was won.

The Germans were already scurrying northwards. Outside Albert the cavalry was waiting to accentuate their retreat, which was so precipitate that they were compelled to leave some cannons in our hands.

DAWN OF REAL FREEDOM.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S HOPES OF A REMODELLED EUROPE.

"Most of us feel that Russia is now living through a moment which will be the turning point in her political development," writes Prince Kropotkin in a letter to Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, of 1, Adelphi-terrace W.C.

"Just as all over Europe, with the exception of Germany, there grows a feeling about the necessity of remodelling the map of Europe in conformity with the demands of independence of the smaller nationalities, so also within Russia grows the idea that the autonomy of the different nationalities of the Empire will have to be recognised, after the wonderful readiness displayed by them to support Russia in her fight against Germany and Austria.

"It is generally understood that, if the promises given to the Poles by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army remained a dead letter, such a breach of faith would create, not only in Poland, but also in Finland and the Caucasus dangerous conditions of serious resentment and discontent. It is remarkable how the feelings I speak of are general all over Russia, as well as in the countries where there are Russian refugees.

"A still more striking feature of the present day is that a similar feeling is spread all over Europe. Everywhere on the Continent the thought is expressed that 'this war must be the last one'; that it must be 'the end of the period of general armaments we have lived through; and that the institutions under which Europe has hitherto lived have seriously to be revised.

"And when we see the horrors accompanying the present war, and the abominations to which the Pismarckian contempt of international treaties and obligations and militarist education have brought Germany, we cannot but feel certain that German militarism cannot be victorious. When it has been defeated by the common efforts of all nations Europe is sure to enter a period of evolution which will be the negation of those principles that have plunged our civilisation into the murderous struggle of the present day."

GERMAN MUNITIONS.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

A FRENCH COUNTRY CART FULL OF SHELL CASES AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BRITISH WORKERS AND THE WAR.

GERMAN MILITARISM DENOUNCED.

A statement entitled "The British Labour Movement and the War," signed by 26 members of the Labour Party in the Commons, representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and other Labour leaders has been issued.

"The British Labour Movement," the statement says, "has always stood for peace. During the last decade it has made special efforts to promote friendly relations between the peoples of Great Britain and Germany. Deputations of Labour representatives have taken messages of goodwill across the North Sea, despite the obstacles to international working-class solidarity which existed. In turn, German Labour leaders on similar missions have been welcomed in this country by the organised workers. A strong hope was beginning to dawn that out of this intercourse would grow a permanent peaceful understanding between the two nations. But this hope has been destroyed at least for a time, by the deliberate act of the ruler of the military Empire of Germany. . . . The Labour Party, as representing the most democratic elements in the British nation, has given its support in Parliament to the measures necessary to enable this country to carry on the struggle effectively. It has joined in the task of raising an army large enough to meet the national need by taking active part in the recruiting campaign.

"The policy of the British Labour Movement has been dictated by a fervent desire to save Great Britain and Europe from the evils that would follow the triumph of military despotism. Until the power which has pillaged and outraged Belgium and the Belgians, and plunged nearly the whole of Europe into the awful misery, suffering, and horror of war, is beaten there can be no peace. While the conflict lasts England must be sustained both without and within; combatants and non-combatants must be supported to the utmost. The Labour Movement has done and is doing its part in this paramount national duty, confident that the brutal doctrine and methods of German militarism will fail. When the time comes to discuss the terms of peace the Labour Movement will stand, as it has always stood, for an international agreement among all civilised nations that disputes and misunderstandings in the future shall be settled not by machine guns but by arbitration."

GERMAN SPY CAPTURED AT MARSEILLES ON TROOPSHIP.

An Exchange special cablegram to the "Temps" states that the daring of the German spies has again been shown by the discovery of one who had disguised himself and joined the Indian troops when they left India.

He travelled with the troops to Marseilles, where he was detected and captured.

BANK OF BURMA IN LIQUIDATION.

SUIT BY THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

A suit was filed in the Chief Court yesterday by the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. S. A. Mower and S. S. Clifford, both at present residing in London, and the official liquidators of the Bank of Burma for the recovery of Rs. 7,41,336 due on the cash credit account and in default of payment for the sale of 2,000 shares in the Burma Investments, Limited, and four pieces of land in Rangoon, which had been deposited as collateral security. The plaint was admitted and summons were directed to be issued to the defendants.

TELEGRAM CODES.

The following telegram was despatched on Friday to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

"While my Committee fully appreciate the privilege of using certain codes for telegrams between India and the United Kingdom they cannot understand why the ten-letter system should be abolished between India and countries other than the United Kingdom where the code concession is not in force. They beg to suggest that the ten-letter system remains in force for all telegrams *en clair* under the rules and conditions which obtained before November first and that only code telegrams between India and the United Kingdom be placed on the usual scale of charges."

SOLID
GOLD WATCH FREE
GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.
SEA goes
To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)
Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Warehouse, Avenue House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last Competitions were
Miss S. Radha Bai c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.
Mr. M. Laul De. De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

THRILLING DUEL IN THE AIR.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S SUCCESS WITH MAGAZINE GUN.

The following descriptive account, issued by the Press Bureau, on October 15, has been communicated by an "eye-witness" present with General Headquarters, and gives vivid details of a duel in the air between British and German airmen.

Details have now been received of an exciting encounter in mid-air. One of our aviators on a fast scouting monoplane sighted a hostile machine. He had two rifles fixed, one on either side of his engine, and at once gave chase, but lost sight of his opponent amongst some clouds. Soon, however, another machine hove into view, which turned out to be a German Otto biplane, a type of machine which is not nearly so fast as our scouts.

Our officer once again started in pursuit. He knew that owing to the position of the propeller on the hostile machine he could not be fired at when astern of his opponent. At 60 yards' range he fired one rifle without apparent result; then, as his pace was carrying him ahead of his quarry, he turned round and, again coming to about the same distance behind, emptied his magazine at the German. The latter began at once to descend, as if either he or his machine were hit. Shutting off his engine and volplaning to free his hands, the pursuer recharged his magazine.

HOWITZERS SILENCED BY AIRMEN.

Unfortunately it jammed, but he managed to insert four cartridges and to fire them at his descending opponent, who disappeared into a bank of cloud with dramatic suddenness. When the British officer emerged below the clouds he could see no sign of the other. He therefore climbed up to an altitude of some 7,000 feet and came to the conclusion that the German must have come to earth in the French lines. French airmen too have been very successful during the last three days, having dropped several bombs amongst some German cavalry and caused considerable loss and disorder, and having by similar means silenced a battery of field howitzers.

The German anti-aircraft guns have recently been unusually active. From their rate of fire they seem to be nearly automatic, but so far they have not had much effect in reducing the air reconnaissances carried out by us.

The general account of the position of the Aisne already given is incomplete without some description of the line actually held by our troops, though it must be at once obvious that the information on that subject which it is possible to publish is strictly limited. It is treading on less dangerous ground to depict the life led by our soldiers in the trenches.

GERMAN WASTE OF LIFE.

A striking feature of our line—to use the conventional term which so seldom expresses accurately the position taken up by an army—is that it consists really of a series of trenches not all placed alongside each other, but some more advanced than others, and many facing in different directions. At one place they run east and west, along one side of a valley; at another almost north and south, up some subsidiary valley; here they line the enge of a wood, and there they are on the reverse slope of a hill or possibly along a sunken road. And at different points both the German and British trenches jut out like promonotories into what might be regarded as the opponent's territory.

Though both sides have moved forward at certain points and withdrawn at others no very important change has been effected in their dispositions, in spite of the enemy's repeated counter-attacks. These have been directed principally against one portion of the position won by us. But in spite of lavish expenditure of life they have not so far succeeded in driving us back.

The situation of the works in the German front line as a whole has been a matter of deliberate selection, for they have had the advantage of previous reconnaissance, being first in the field. Behind the front they now have several lines prepared for a step by step defence.

Another point which might cause astonishment to the visitor to our entrenchments is the evident indifference displayed to the provision of an extended field of frontal rifle fire, which is generally accepted as being one of the great requirements of a defensive position. It is still desirable if it can be obtained without the usually accompanying drawback of exposure to the direct fire of the hostile artillery. But experience has shown that a short field of fire is sufficient to beat back the infantry assaults of the enemy, and by giving up direct fire at long or medium ranges and placing our trenches on the reverse slope of a hill or behind the crest it is in many places possible to gain shelter from the frontal fire of the German guns.

REMARKABLE CROSS-FIRE.

For men well trained in musketry and under good fire-control dead ground beyond short range from their position has comparatively small terrors. Many of the front trenches of the Germans equally lack a distant field of fire, but if lost they would be rendered untenable by us by the fact that they are exposed to fire from the German guns in rear and to a cross rifle fire from the neighbouring works. The extent to which cross fire of all kinds is employed is also remarkable. Many localities and areas along the Aisne are not swept from the works directly in front of them, but are rendered untenable by rifle fire from neighbouring features or that of guns out of sight.

So much is this the case that amongst these hills and valleys it is a difficult matter for troops to find out whence they are being shot at. There is a perpetual triangular duel. A's infantry can see nothing to shoot at, but are under fire from B's guns. The action of B's guns then brings upon them the attention of some of A's artillery, waiting for a target, the latter being in their turn assailed by other batteries; and so it goes on. In wooded country, in spite of aeroplanes and balloons smokeless powder has made the localisation and identification of targets a matter of supreme difficulty.

LAST SCENES IN ANTWERP.

THE FLIGHT FROM THE CITY.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF THE REFUGEES.

(The following message, dated October 11, from the "Times" special correspondent, who remained in Antwerp to the last, gives a vivid picture of the terror and misery which oppressed the people during the bombardment by the Germans. After a night of quaking fear the populace, on the first approach of dawn, gathered up what they could of their belongings and made for anywhere out of the city. Some half a million fled, most of them to Holland. Before evacuating the city the Belgian troops destroyed ships and stores that might be useful to the enemy.)

Those of us, writes the correspondent, who saw the last of the deserted city on Thursday (Oct. 8) evening will never forget the scene. A considerable proportion of the people had left on Wednesday and the days preceding the bombardment, which began on Wednesday at midnight.

That was a night of terror which the majority of the population spent sleeplessly in cellars, listening to the thunder of the bombardment without. Many fled in the hours of darkness, but most waited till early dawn, when, gathering such goods as they could carry, they fled by every available route, by the roads towards Ghent westwards, by the river in every kind of craft, and especially by the high roads leading north towards the Dutch frontier.

Probably half a million people fled from the city in terror during 24 hours. I saw huge crowds jostling in the early morning to cross the Scheldt by ferry from the Gare Waas for the railway to Ghent. I saw streams of people tumbling and clambering on every kind of craft in the docks from passenger steamer to scow, and lighter, everything leaving as soon as loaded for Ostend, Flushing, and other points. All the while the roaring of the guns continued and shells flew over and dropped close by the panic-stricken crowds. None, I believe, chanced to fall anywhere among the massed people, but the scene was unforgettable. I saw also, and for many hours both on Thursday and Friday I mingled with, pathetic and stupendous crowds pouring on foot and in every kind of vehicle towards and across the Dutch frontier.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

But beyond all there were two experiences—namely, walking through deserted and shuttered streets which were still being bombarded on Thursday afternoon, and the spectacle from a lighter anchored in mid Scheldt of the terrific bombardment on Friday night when the whole scene was lighted up by blazing oil tanks and a score or so of minor fires. No more awful picture of the horrors of war could well be imagined. When the people left the city on Wednesday night and Thursday they stripped it of food for provision for the journey. By noon on Thursday in the few "cabarets" still open near the quays not a slice of bread was to be bought. The windows of pastrycooks, fruiterers, and grocers were shuttered and every sweetmeat bottle was empty, every shelf bare. That afternoon and night details of the Civic Guards or Allied troops were busy destroying all sources of comfort to the enemy, stopping the gas and electric light supply, burning stores of grain and materials, sinking lighters in the dock basins, and blowing up forts and bridges.

From my observation and from the direction of the explosions I believe all the inner circle of forts were destroyed. On Thursday evening there cannot have been more than a few hundred people except the wounded left in the city, chiefly nurses and doctors in hospitals and including no soldiers.

In walking through the city I found the English Colony Hospital in great distress. Only 16 patients, all Belgian soldiers, were there, but these were looked after by Nurse Ward and Nurse Freshfield, with the assistance of one old man, known as "Scotty," who proved himself a hero. The other nurses had been allowed to depart and Nurses Ward and Freshfield and "Scotty" had carried all the patients downstairs from the upper wards to the protection of the lower floor. At great personal risk both nurses went alternately through the bombarded streets to the Red Cross and military hospitals, begging for help in removing the patients to other hospitals, but they could get no help. At 6 o'clock on Thursday evening I saw them finally get their patients to safety, and too great praise cannot be given them for their devotion.

COMPARATIVELY SLIGHT DAMAGE.

Both the British Field and the Stobart English Hospitals were also still operating on Thursday evening, and must have been still there when the Germans arrived the next day. Probably the last British to leave before the entry of the Germans were the English clergyman, the Rev. Cyril Harrison, and his wife, who, like your correspondent and one companion, boarded one of the last batch of lighters going out of the docks at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening to lie mid-stream all night.

The bombardment of Antwerp will, I believe, prove to have done comparatively little damage. On Thursday afternoon there had been a good deal of miscellaneous chipping of buildings, smashing of pavements, and battering down of occasional walls, but I could not see or learn of any injury on a large scale, or any destruction of valuable buildings or monuments. The cannonade on Thursday night and early on Friday morning was incomparably the heaviest I have heard in this war, but it was not a bombardment of the city so much as long range fighting between the advancing Germans south-east of the city and the inner circle of the defending forts and the guns in positions between the forts. Though the shells of both armies flew over the city in all directions the amount of injury to Antwerp itself is still probably small. Certainly the Cathedral spire and all other conspicuous features of the city were intact on Friday morning.

The Germans, indeed, must have known well that the city had been evacuated. Their information throughout has always been accurate and prompt, and one dramatic incident of Thursday's exodus was the circling of a Taube aeroplane at midday over the roads by which the refugees steamed northwards. It would have been absurd for the Germans to waste ammunition in pounding an empty city which they were about to occupy themselves. But I do not believe that this war will produce an incident more terrific than that night's cannonade as I saw it from the middle of the river before the city. The danger to us was very slight, but shells flew screaming overhead from both directions. On the right hand the tremendous blaze of burning oil tanks illuminated the city and was reflected blood red on the heavy pall of smoke which covered the sky, while minor fires broke out at various points, forming an almost continuous ring round one-third of Antwerp.

BEAUTIFUL IN DESOLATION.

To us who have been there the bombardment of the city has seemed inevitable, for it is nearly a week since the forts of the outer circle began to fall, although not much of what any correspondent has written foreshadowing the end seems to have been permitted to reach the public. Nevertheless, the expected end was none the less bitter when it came. It is a beautiful city apart from its strategic value to surrender to the enemy, and it never looked more beautiful than when the streets were bare and deserted on the last tragic day. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning the lighter hauled anchor and started to float away from the city down the stream. Firing was now only occasional, but frequent heavier explosions told of the continued blowing up by the Allies of the remaining forts and bridges. We could only assume that the silence presaged the end. The blaze from the oil tanks had burned itself out, and other fires were only sending up spirals of smoke; but overhead the terrible black pall still hung eclipsing the sun, and it was in eerie twilight we floated down the stream, while the sprers and towers of Antwerp slowly receded into the distance.

ESCAPE TO HOLLAND.

Within three or four hours apparently the Germans entered the city from the other side. I put ashore in a small boat from the lighter in mid-stream. We made our way—my companion and I—by a devious route to the frontier, where we rejoined the heart-breaking stream of refugees which we had last seen on Thursday morning. For some 10 miles we tramped with the refugees, ourselves mere individual units in the great mass, till we reached Bergen-op-Zoom. Thence, still refugees among refugees, we came by train to Rotterdam, arriving after midnight on Saturday morning.

Looking back over the eventful two days certain details stand out conspicuously. The first shock of the bombardment on Wednesday at midnight. The struggling crowds on Thursday morning on the quays and scenes of terror at the boats; the extraordinary sight of the deserted streets where the shells still shrieked and banged; the wild spectacle of Thursday evening when to the accompaniment of the sounds of the explosions which sank the lighters to block the docks the last boats drew out into the stream; finally, and most terrific of all, that hideous night of flames and cannonade while we lay in the river. All these separately are unforgettable, but as a background to all, and perhaps more pathetic than any, remains the vision of that endless patient stream of homeless fugitives plodding with set faces stolidly towards the unknown.

GERMAN ENTRY INTO THE CITY.

PARADE OF 60,000 TROOPS.

"As that great fighting machine swung past I could not but marvel at how the gallant, chivalrous, courageous, but ill-prepared little Army of Belgium had held it back as long as it had."

With these words Mr. E. Alexander Powell, correspondent of the "New York World," closes a remarkable description of the triumphal entry of the German conquerors into Antwerp, writes the New York correspondent of "The Times." Mr. Powell and another American were standing on the balcony of the American Consulate, of which he had taken possession after the flight of the American Consul. They were the only spectators in the whole length of the Place de Meir, the Piccadilly of Antwerp, of the great military pageant. So far as onlookers were concerned, he says, the Germans might as well have marched through the streets of Pompeii.

The first troops to enter were the bicyclists, followed by a brigade of infantry and several field batteries. The latter passed through the city at a sharp trot, unlimbered on the quays, and opened fire with shrapnel on the Belgian rearguard which was landing from lighters on the opposite side of the river. A company of German infantry started across the pontoon bridge only to find on reaching the middle that it had been blown up by the retreating Belgians. Two soldiers plunged into the river without an instant's hesitation, swam across the gap, and clambered up the other portion of the bridge, and dashed forward to reconnoitre. Within two hours after reaching the water front the Germans had rebuilt the bridge, and their troops were pouring across it in a steady stream. As the sound of heavy cannonading came from across the river throughout the evening they had evidently caught up with the Belgians.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY.

Though a heavy force had entered Antwerp on Friday night, the bulk of the army did not enter until late on Saturday afternoon, when 60,000 men passed in review before General von Schutz, the Military Governor of Antwerp, and Admiral von Schroeder, who surrounded by a glittering staff, sat on their horses in front of the Royal Palace in the Place de Meir. For five hours the mighty host poured through the streets of the deserted city, while the houses shook to the thunder of their tread. Company after company, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, swept past until the eye grew weary of watching the of grey under the slanting lines of steel. As they marched they sang, the canyon formed by high buildings along the Place de Meir echoing to their voices roaring out the "Wacht am Rheim" and "A Mighty Fortress is our God."

Each regiment was headed by its field music and colours, and when darkness fell and the street lamps were lighted the shrill music of fifes and rattle of drums and the tramp of marching feet reminded me of a torchlight election parade. Hard on the heels of the infantry rumbled artillery, battery after battery, until one wondered where Krupp found time or steel to make them. These were the forces that had been almost in constant action for the last two weeks and that for 36 hours had poured death and destruction into the city, yet the horses were well groomed and the harness well polished. Behind the field batteries rumbled quick-firers, and then, heralded by a blare of trumpets and the crash of kettle-drums, came the cavalry, cuirassiers in helmets and breastplates of burnished steel, forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering bies, and finally the Uhlans, riding amid forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering pennons.

But this was not all, nor nearly all. For after the Uhlans came bluejackets of the naval division, broad-shouldered, bewhiskered fellows with caps worn rakishly and the roll of the sea in their gait. Then Bavarian infantry in dark blue, Saxon infantry in light blue, and Austrians in uniforms of beautiful silver grey, and, last of all, a detachment of gendarmes in silver and bottle-green.

Mr. Powell reports that everything indicates that the Germans had received orders to treat the townspeople with marked consideration. They have liberally patronized such few shops as remain open, paying for what is bought in German silver; and it is noticeable that whenever they have occasion to ask a question they express their thanks by touching their caps. On the other hand, the citizens must salute the German standard.

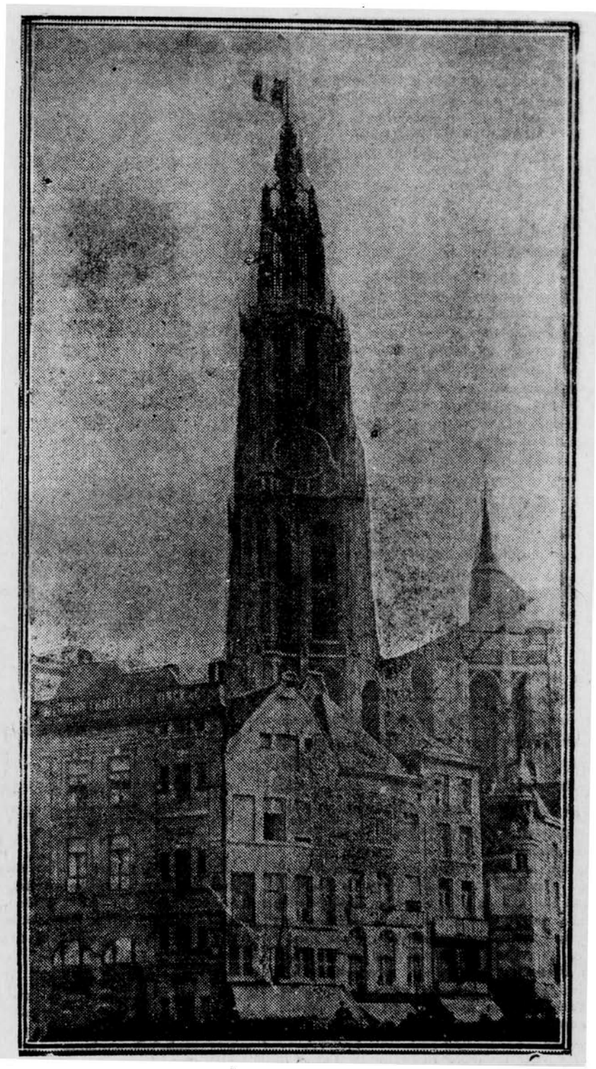
THE OFFICER'S MESSAGE.

Before the actual military occupation of Antwerp, Mr. Powell says, half a dozen motor-cars, filled with armed men wearing grey uniforms and spiked helmets, entered the Porte de Malines and drew up before Hotel de Ville. The doorkeeper, in the blue and silver livery of the municipality, cautiously opened the door in response to the summons of a young officer in a voluminous grey cloak. "I have a message to deliver to the Communal Council," said the young man pleasantly. "The Communal Councillors are at dinner and cannot be disturbed," was the doorkeeper's reply. "If monsieur will have the kindness to take a seat until they finish?" So the young man in the spiked helmet seated himself on a wooden bench and the other men in spiked helmets ranged themselves in a row across the hall.

After a quarter of an hour's delay the door of the dining-room opened and a portly Councillor appeared, wiping his moustache. "You have a message you wish to deliver?" he inquired. "The message I am instructed to give you, Sir," said the young man, clicking his heels sharply together and bowing from the waist, "is that Antwerp is now a German city, and you are requested by the General Commanding his Imperial Majesty's Forces so to inform your townspeople, and to assure them that they will not be molested so long as they display no hostility towards our troops."

The Burgomaster then went out to the motor-car to obtain the best terms he could. General von Schutz informed him that, if the outlying forts were immediately surrendered, no money indemnity would be demanded from the city, though all the merchandise in the warehouses would be confiscated.

ANTWERP'S GOTHIC TOWER.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

With the Belgian Flag Flying on Oct. 9.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS IF SHE WINS.

AN ARROGANT PROGRAMME OF WORLD-PLUNDER.

An entertaining picture of German arrogance is supplied by a Dutch correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," who has just been to Germany on business, says the "Daily News and Leader."

This correspondent, as quoted in a Reuter message from Paris, formed the impression that everyone in Germany hails the war as an historical necessity, and that nobody there doubts that with her big guns and her splendidly organised masses of troops Germany and Austria will emerge from the conflict victorious.

£4,000,000,000 FROM FRANCE.

Germany will demand Belgium and Holland and 100,000,000,000 francs (£4,000,000,000) from France besides Morocco and Algeria and the abolition of the army and navy estimates. They would allow France to liberate her territory very quickly, especially by selling Indo-China.

In a few days, the Germans say, Dutch territory will be violated. If the Netherlands confine themselves to a platonic protest, the Queen will be admitted after the peace into the German federation with a privileged situation, while King Albert will be dethroned.

Belgium and Holland will have a position similar to that of Saxony and Bavaria, with dynasties of their own, and will not be subjected to a regime similar to that of Alsace-Lorraine.

If the German army has to fall back, it will occupy Holland, the resources of which will contribute to feeding Germany. The great desire is to spare Germany the shame on an invasion.

HATRED OF ITALY.

Violent hatred is shown against Italy even more than against France, and there will be a final account to settle with her. Even without war, efforts will be made to ruin her economically.

As to Rumania, there can be no question of victorious Austria-Hungary ceding Transylvania to her. If she observes neutrality she will be paid with economic advantages and advantageous treaties of commerce.

INDIANS' ELEMENTARY RIGHT.

The "Westminster Gazette" has printed a letter from a Mr. Reed Makeham on the subject of the deplorable affray at Budge Budge. Surely, he writes:

We may take it as a logical, inescapable corollary of the immense new fact that our heroic Sepoys are fighting shoulder to shoulder with ourselves in equal comradeship in arms, that our Indian fellow-subjects shall henceforth be in the largest, fullest sense of the word honoured citizens of the Empire, free to come and go and settle in any part of its wide Dominion. It can no longer be gainsaid in any quarter that India is now buying this elementary right with her blood and treasure, or rather making good at tremendous cost a right which has long been hers in common equity.

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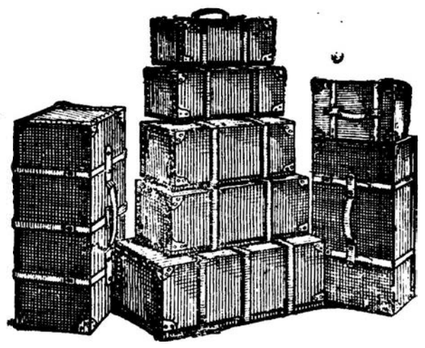
HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW "FLAXITE" FIBRE TRUNKS?



THE "FLAXITE" EXPANDING CASES.

No. C. 1.—These are made of brown Flaxite Fibre, with capped corners, and fitted with straps. They are so roomy and hold a great amount of luggage, very light in weight yet extra strong.

Size 12× 7×5½	inches	Rs. 3 15	Size 20×10½× 8	inches	Rs. 6 12
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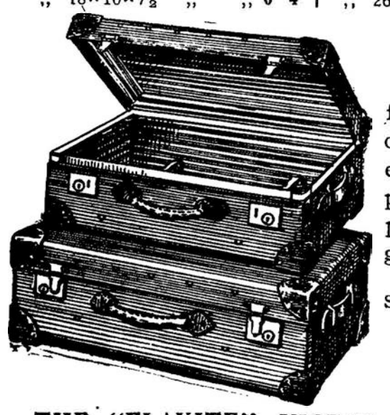
,, 16× 9×7	,,	,, 5 12	,, 24×12½× 9	,,	,, 8 8
,, 18×10×7½	,,	,, 6 4	,, 26×13½× 10	,,	,, 9 12



No. C. 2 is a most useful visiting case made of Brown Flaxite, covered with Brown Waterproof canvas, has leather corners and good brass locks.

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Made of genuine Flaxite Fibre, covered Green Flax Canvas, heavily capped corners and bent-wood bands, double action locks, and complete with Tray.

Size 30×19×14 ins. ,, 59-8
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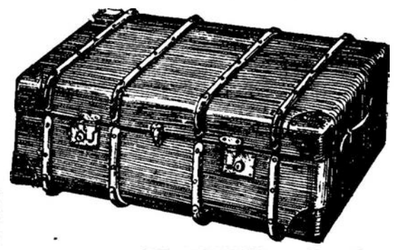
,, 39×22×14 ,, ,, 72-8



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Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
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Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha.—A well-tried remedy for Malarial Fevers with or without enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy &c. It enriches the blood and cures Anaemia. Contains no quinine. Price Re. 1 per 6 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Alstonia Scholaris.—Is extremely useful in quotidian, tertian and all other forms of Ague. It is as effcacious as quinine but without evil effects of the latter. May be used advantageously with our Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha. Price As. 10 per 4 oz. phial.

'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. 12 per phial of 25.

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Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. ot Ext. Bael, it rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. 10 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.

Aqua Ptychotis Conc.—Contains the active principles of Ajowan and is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders. Price As. 8 per 3 oz. phial.

Ptychotis Tablets.—A combination of Ajowan with Bicarbonate of Soda. It has the same properties as above and is particularly valuable in Acidity Price As. 8 per phial of 25.

Ptycho Papain.—is Ajowan in combination with Papin, the well-known vegetable ferment from the Papaia fruit. The preparation also contains Sodium Benzo-Borate and aromatics. It is a powerful antiseptic and carminative. Indicated in all sorts of digestive disorders, Diarrhoea of Children and Adults, Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

"The Times" continues to publish letters received from the front:—

The following letter, received by the mother of an officer previously reported missing, shows that the humane treatment of prisoners, often recorded of the German soldiers, is not universal:—

I took one man and went to find one of our regiments, and ran into more of the enemy. It was quite dark and the enemy were all round, so I got into a pit. Twice during the night I tired to get away but could not, and when day came I found myself in the middle of the German lines. Two Germans spotted me, but I shot them both and ran for it; but they approached all round, and I was finally hit on the head with a rifle butt. A captain in the —— was taken the same night, and also some other soldiers. The Germans treated us abominably; they took everything we had and beat us and kicked us. —— fainted in the road and a German officer kicked him on the head, and he has lost the sight of one eye. They made us to go between two lines of men, who hit us with whips and rifle butts. They jeered at us, and one officer made us a speech in English and said we were cowards and everything else. He said if his regiment caught any English officers he would hang them. The way they treat the English soldiers in the camp is too disgraceful for words. Many of them are dying from exposure and they are subject to every indignity possible. I'm going to a fortress to-morrow, I believe, where other officers are. I'm quite all right now, but very upset at having been taken so early in the campaign.

A LIEUTENANT'S ADVENTURE.

From a letter written by an officer at the front on September 24.

. . . Two days ago we arrived here, a town under shell fire. I was at once sent on (it was about 11 p.m. and very dark) to go to the enemy's trenches with three scouts to see if they were still there. I went on about 300 yards in front of my scouts. It was a very pretty jumpy job. The enemy's trenches were about 950 yards from ours. I paced about 850 yards and then got down on my hands and knees and crept on for some way, expecting every moment to run into the German trenches. It was pretty black, and I could only see a few yards in front of me. I had a loaded revolver and map with me. Every now and then I came across a dead German—rather creepy. Well I couldn't think why I hadn't struck the trenches, so I went off on my left a bit. The stars had gone in and I was pretty well lost in the middle of this big plateau. After a bit I heard some people talking. I approached cautiously and heard they were talking German, so I sheered off again. After wandering about for a considerable time I heard some carts driving up a road. I approached with caution and there saw four of them. I let the three leading ones go by and stepped out to the fourth and put my revolver to the driver's head and told him to halt. By jove, the poor devil was terrified! He put his arm in front of his face and squeaked. I hadn't the heart to shoot him, it would have been too much like murder! I let him go past and had a couple of rounds at his cart when it had passed. He fairly let his horse have it and went off at a gallop. The last I saw of him he was driving like a madman across country. I don't know what became of him. Well, I thought it was about time to move, so I went along in the opposite direction. I wandered about for some time when suddenly I saw about a foot in front of me a trench full of men sitting down with their backs to me. I was a bit surprised and was not sure whether they were our fellows or not. I said "Hullo!" A man, I think it was an officer, who was nearest me, turned clean round and said, "Es ist der Englander," or words to that effect. I did not wait to say "Good morning" but shifted for all I was worth. I was followed by a regular tornado of bullets. I ran about 150 yards and then came across a small trench into which I hopped. After I had been there about a minute I thought it was about time to be off, so I got up and began to run again. I hadn't been more than 10 yards when people began to shoot at me from all sides. Seeing a hole just to my right I fell head foremost into it. It was getting light, and I could see it was hopeless trying to get on again, so I reconciled myself to the prospect of staying there for the day and then to try to get on under cover of night. I discovered the hole I was in had been made by one of the enemy's shell; the men refer to this gun as "Little Willy." I was jolly thankful to "Little Willy" for making such a nice handy hole. It was about 10ft. across and 2ft. or 3ft. deep, and at the bottom a sort of V shape. After having cogitated for a time I came to the conclusion that I was behind the enemy's line, and I must have crept through between two trenches in the dark.

VOYAGE OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

The following extract from a private letter gives some account of the voyage of our troops from India:—

We had a splendid reception from the people of Bombay while marching to the docks. Next morning at 8 o'clock we steamed off amid the hooting of the sirens in the steamers in the dock. At Aden H. M. S. —— left us, and we were taken under escort by the ——. After a day's sail we caught up with the remainder of the Expeditionary Force. It was a splendid sight at night, a line of vessels all lit up. We reached Port Said and were off again amid the cheers of the whole population. Many rumours reached us that two German boats were after us, but nothing happened. At Gibraltar we saw dozen of German boats in the harbour, all with the good old Jack flying at the masthead. . . . At last after a month on the water, we steamed into harbour.

The following is an extract from a naval officer's letter from Suez:—

Yesterday we got an urgent order to coal, and two companies of Gurkhas who have stopped here on their way to Marseilles voluteered to assist in getting the coal in. We came alongside the jetty here at 5, and found them all fallen in ready to make a start, which they did, and they've been working like good 'uns ever since. A fine effort, don't you think, and worthy to be put down in history as an incident of pure patriotism.

HOW GIBSON CRAIG FELL.

The following is an account, gathered from letters received from brother officers at the front, of the charge in which Lieutenant Sir Archibald Gibson Craig gave his life:—

He was shot while leading his men to the attack of a German machine gun which was hidden in a wood. He located the gun and asked our second in command whether he might take his platoon (about 20 men) and try to capture the gun, which was doing a lot of damage to our troops at the time. The major gave his consent, and Gibson Craig went off to get the gun. . . They crawled to the top of the hill, and found themselves unexpectedly face to face with a large body of Germans. Our men fired a volley, and then the lieutenant drew his sword and rushed forward, ahead of his men, calling to them:—"Charge, men! At them!" He got to within 10 yards of them and then fell. By his gallant action he did a great deal to assist the general advance of the regiment, and, in fact, of the whole of the troops engaged. The remaining men silenced the gun, and brought their comrades—two killed and three wounded—back to the lines, two miles, under shell fire all the way, and not one was touched.

Another valiant deed of Sir A. Gibson Craig's regiment was performed the same day by Private Wilson, of Edinburgh, who, single-handed, captured a German gun. Six Germans were in charge of the gun, and Wilson picked off five with his rifle, bayoneted the sixth, and then tried to turn the gun on the enemy. Unfortunately, the gun jammed, and an officer coming up helped him to destroy it.

A private in the 1st Lincolns, who has just returned home wounded, describes how two companies of his regiment captured a battery of six German guns, one of which is now in London:—

During the German retreat the British were held up on a ridge by a battery. Two companies of us made a *détour* on the right, marched down a valley out of sight of the German gunners, and entered a wood on the enemy's left. The German battery, about 200 yards away, were busy with their work in front, not dreaming that we were on their flank. In extended order we took steady aim, and at the first round every man of the German battery fell. That was all we fired. Our artillery continued firing on the guns and smashed four. The other two were taken. We were afterwards commended.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH.

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters, shows, the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:—

Wednesday, September 30, merely marked another day's progress in the gradual development of the situation, and was distinguished by no activity beyond slight attacks by the enemy. There was also artillery fire at intervals. One of our airmen succeeded in dropping nine bombs, some of which fell on the enemy's rolling-stock collected on the railway near Laon. Some of the enemy's front trenches were found empty at night; but nothing much can be deduced from this fact, for they are frequently evacuated in this way, no doubt to prevent the men in the back lines firing on their comrades in front of them.

Thursday, October 1, was a most perfect autumn day, and the most peaceful that there has been since the two forces engaged on the Aisne. There was only desultory gunfire as targets offered. During the night the enemy made a few trenches. A French aviator dropped one bomb on a railway station and three bombs on troops massed near it.

The weather on Friday, the 2nd, was very misty in the early hours, and it continued hazy until the late afternoon becoming thicker again at night. The Germans were driven out of a mill which they had occupied as an advanced post, their guns and machine guns which supported it being knocked out one by one by well-directed artillery fire from a flank. During the night they made the usual two attacks on the customary spot in our lines, and as on previous occasions were repulsed. Two of their trenches were captured and filled in. Our loss was six men wounded.

Up to September 21 the air mileage made by our airmen since the beginning of the war amounted to 87,000 miles, an average of 2,000 miles per day, the total equalling nearly four times the circuit of the world. The total time spent in the air was 1,400 hours.

BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS.

There are many points connected with the fighting methods of either side that may be of interest. The following description was given by a Battalion Commander who has been at the front since the commencement of hostilities and has fought both in the open and behind entrenchments. It must, however, be borne in mind that it only represents the experiences of a particular unit. It deals with the tactic of the enemy's infantry:—

"The important points to watch are the heads of valleys and ravines, woods—especially those on the sides of hollow ground—and all dead ground to the front and flanks. The German officers are skilled in leading troops forward under cover, in closed bodies, but once the latter are deployed and there is no longer direct personal leadership the men will not face heavy fire. Sometimes the advance is made in a series of lines, with the men well opened out at five or six paces interval; at other times it is made in a line, with the men almost shoulder to shoulder, followed in all cases by supports in close formation. The latter either waver when the front line is checked, or crowd on to it, moving forward under the orders of their officers, and the mass forms a magnificent target. Prisoners have described the fire of our troops as pinning them to the ground, and this is certainly borne out by their action.

"When the Germans are not heavily entrenched no great losses are incurred in advancing against them by the methods in which the British Army has been instructed. For instance, in one attack over fairly open ground against about an equal force of infantry sheltered in a sunken road and in ditches we lost only 10 killed and 60 wounded, while over 400 of the enemy surrendered after about 50 had been killed. Each side had the support of a battery, but the fight for superiority from infantry fire took place at about 700 yards and lasted only half an hour. When the Germans were wavering some of them put up the white flag, but others went on firing and our men continued to do the same eventually a large number of white flags, improvised from handkerchiefs, pieces of shirts, white biscuit bags, &c., were exhibited all along the line, and many men hoisted their helmets on their rifles.

SNIPPING AND NIGHT ATTACKS.

"In the fighting behind entrenchments the Germans endeavour to gain ground by making advances in line at dusk or just before dawn, and then digging themselves in, in the hope no doubt that they may eventually get so near as to be able, as at manœuvres, to reach the hostile trenches in a single rush. They have never succeeded in doing this against us. If by creeping up in dead ground they do succeed in gaining ground by night, they are easily driven back by fire in the morning. A few of the braver men sometimes remain behind, at ranges of even 300 or 400 yards, and endeavour to inflict losses by sniping. Sharpshooters, also, are often noticed in trees or wriggling about until they get good cover. The remedy is to take the initiative and detail men to deal with the enemy's sharpshooters.

"A few night attacks have been made against us. Before one of them a party crept up close to the British line and set alight a hayrick, so that it should form a beacon on which the centre of the attacking line marched. Generally, however, in the night and early morning attacks, groups of 40 or 50 men have come on, the groups sometimes widely separated one from another and making every endeavour to obtain any advantage from cover. Light-balls and search-lights have on some occasions been used. Latterly the attacks have become more and more half-hearted. Against us the enemy has never closed with the bayonet. The German trenches I have seen were deep enough to shelter a man when firing standing, and had a step down in rear for the supports to sit in.

"As regards our own men, there was at first considerable reluctance to entrench, as has always been the case at the commencement of a war. Now, however, having bought experience dearly, their defences are such that they can defy the German artillery fire."

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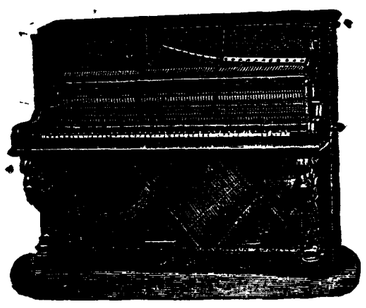

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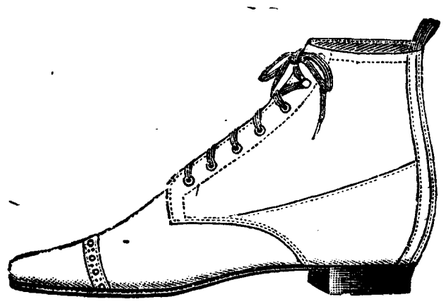

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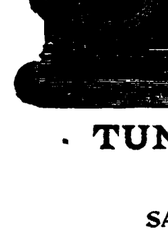

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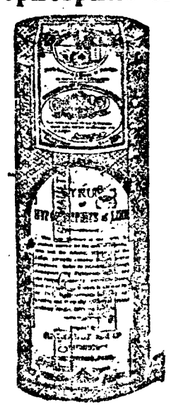

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